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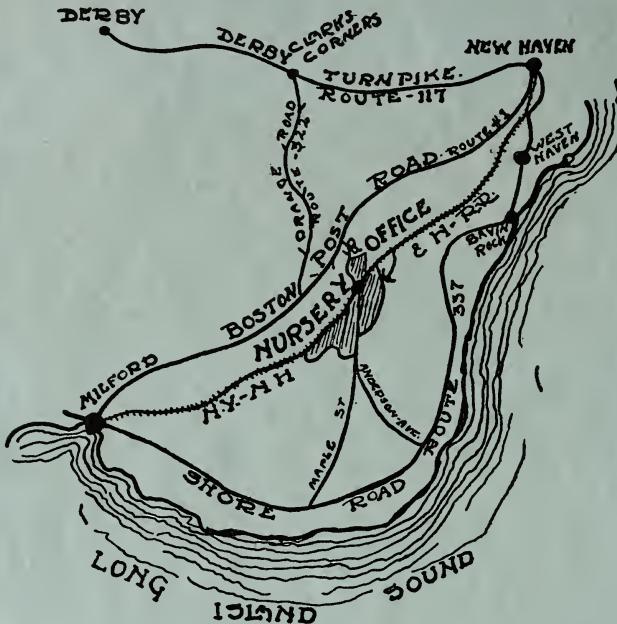
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**The ELM CITY
NURSERY
COMPANY**

Woodmont Nurseries, Inc.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.



How to Reach Our Woodmont Office and Nurseries

Our office and sales grounds are located at the Nurseries near the Woodmont Railroad Station.

To reach the office by automobile from New Haven follow the Shore Road (Route 337), pass Savin Rock to Semon's Colonnade at Oyster River; cross new bridge, then take the first road to the right (Anderson Avenue), and follow the white arrow-signs to the office.

From Bridgeport, follow Boston Post Road (Route 1) to end of Green in Milford, turn right on Shore Road (Route 337) to Woodmont Borough Line, then turn left on Maple Street and follow the signs to the office.

From Derby and Naugatuck Valley points, follow Derby Avenue (Route 117) to Clarks Corners; then turn right on Orange Road (Route 322) through Orange Center to the Boston Post Road (Route 1, Milford Turnpike); turn left, following the Post Road to the first road (see new sign); turn to the right and follow white arrow-signs to the office.

If traveling by trolley, take the Bridgeport or New Haven trolley lines to Anderson Avenue, Woodmont. If visitors coming by trolley will notify us of the time of arrival at Anderson Avenue, we will be glad to meet them.



The Elm City Nursery Company WOODMONT NURSERIES, Inc.

Office and Sales Ground at Nurseries near Woodmont
Railroad Station

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

P. O. Box 1588

New Haven and Milford Telephones



To Our Friends—and Others Who We Hope Will Be Our Friends



MAKING a catalogue is not a task to be lightly undertaken; it really is a serious business. Through the pages of the book we greet you each spring season. It seems to us that the whole nursery must be wrapped up in paper and sent to you in this catalogue form. We want to make the book a messenger that will help home-owners and gardeners to have more beautiful grounds. We endeavor to show by picture and by word the plants and flowers that will give the greatest satisfaction to persons who bring their planting problems to us.

For your benefit, as much as for ours, we suggest that your planting plans be made as soon as possible, and that your order for the necessary shrubs, trees, and plants be sent to us early in the season. We begin to dig this stock as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and we must stop digging when the leaves begin to unfold. Usually the time is short—seldom more than eight weeks. Thus, you see the importance of having everything ready to run in “high.” Early orders come first—so please *come first*.

A goodly number of the newer shrubs and plants appear in the various departments of the catalogue. All these introductions have been tested under varying conditions and have convinced us that they can be offered with entire confidence in their value for New England. Many other new things are in our fields on trial; later they, too, will be given a place if they meet the requirements. These are not listed in the catalogue, but we shall be glad to give you information about them.

On the opposite page we show a map indicating the various routes to the office and nursery. The roads are good and the highway markers clearly indicate the route. We shall be glad to greet you any day except Sunday, and a guide will be at your service to conduct you through the grounds.

Landscape Department

Experience and knowledge of trees and plants are demanded if a landscape development (small or large) is to be a success. We offer a practical service in planning and planting, whether the work involves a small home or a large estate.

Simple suggestions for home grounds are made without charge to intending purchasers, but where landscape problems require special visits, plans, specifications, and so on, a reasonable charge must be made consistent with the services rendered.

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← All trees, shrubs, and plants (with the exception of a few varieties) in this Catalogue are listed according to Standardized Plant Names. If you have any difficulty in finding varieties under the new listing, please telephone or write us; we shall be glad to assist you. →



Shedding of Leaves or Needles Not a Sign of Danger

During the early fall we receive many inquiries concerning evergreens which have turned brown. All evergreens shed their leaves or needles at some period during the fall. The persistence of the leaves or needles varies with the different evergreen families, some shedding in the fall of the second year, others existing for ten to twelve years. When the brown foliage appears on the Arborvitae and Pine, in the early fall, they are not dying, but just shedding their leaves or needles, the same as a Maple or Elm.



White Fir

Evergreens

All evergreen trees and evergreen shrubs are dug with balls of earth and wrapped in burlap (technically known as B&B). In planting it is usually desirable to remove the burlap, although in some cases the strings may be cut, the burlap rolled back and dropped in the hole immediately under the roots. The burlap will soon decay.

Abies · Fir

<i>Abies concolor. White Fir.</i> A stately, dignified Fir with Each	10
sage-green foliage. Valuable as a lawn specimen or	
for border planting.	
18 to 24 inches.....	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	5 00
	45 00
<i>A. veitchii. Veitch Fir.</i> Very hardy and rapid grower.	
Rich, green foliage, fragrant. Splendid for lawn	
specimen or border planting. 18 to 24 inches.....	3 50
	32 50

ARBORVITAE. See *Thuja*.

BIOTA. See *Thuja*.

CEDAR, RED. See *Juniperus*.

CHAMAECYPARIS. See *Retinospora*.

Cryptomeria

Cryptomeria lobbii. Lobb Cryptomeria. Tall and slender; picturesque habit. The dark green foliage turns to a bronzy hue in the winter. 2 to 3 feet..... 3 50 32 50

CYPRESS, JAPAN. See *Retinospora*.

DOUGLAS FIR. See *Pseudotsuga*.

FIR. See *Abies*.

HEMLOCK. See *Tsuga*.

Juniperus · Juniper

<i>Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis. Columnar Chinese Juniper.</i> A new variety that grows rapidly, forming a tall, narrow column of gray-green foliage, giving a spire-like effect. Very hardy. 2 to 2½ feet.....	5 00	47 50
<i>J. chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper.</i> A graceful Juniper with light olive-green foliage; branches grow horizontally from the stem, forming a low, broad pyramid at maturity. 18 to 24-inch spread.....	3 50	32 50
2 to 2½-foot spread.....	5 00	47 50
2½ to 3-foot spread.....	6 00	57 50



Imagine, if you can, a place like this without a group of evergreens at the porch and along the foundation wall

<i>Juniperus communis</i> . <i>Common Juniper</i> . A low, spreading native variety, which is at home in sandy or gravelly soil. 18 to 24 inches.	10	\$2 50	\$22 50
<i>J. communis cracovica</i> . <i>Polish Juniper</i> . Upright habit, branching from ground, making a very compact, narrow column. 15 to 18 inches.	2 50	22 50	
<i>J. communis hibernica</i> . <i>Irish Juniper</i> . Slender, pillar-like habit; blue-green branchlets. 18 to 24 inches.	2 00	17 50	
<i>J. communis depressa plumosa</i> . A new variety, of low spreading habit. Summer foliage is a light blue-green which turns to a deep purple in the late fall. 12 to 15-inch spread.	2 50	22 50	
15 to 18-inch spread.	3 00	27 50	
<i>J. communis suecica</i> . <i>Swedish Juniper</i> . Compact, upright form, with light green foliage. 18 to 24 inches.	2 50	22 50	
<i>J. excelsa stricta</i> . <i>Spiny Greek Juniper</i> . Compact-growing, pyramidal form; blue-green foliage. 12 to 15 inches.	2 00	17 50	
<i>J. horizontalis glauca</i> . <i>Blue Creeping Savin</i> . Branches trail along ground. Valuable for rockwork and ground-covering. The steel-blue color assumes purple tints in winter. 15 to 18 inches.	2 50	22 50	
18 to 24 inches.	3 00	27 50	
<i>J. procumbens</i> . <i>Trailing Juniper</i> . Low shrub with spreading branches, closely covering the ground; rich silvery gray foliage. Valuable for rockery or terrace slope. 2 to 2½-foot spread.	5 00	45 00	
<i>J. sabina</i> . <i>Savin</i> . A low, spreading variety; foliage very dense and of a very pleasing dark green. 15 to 18 inches.	2 00	17 50	
<i>J. sabina tamariscifolia</i> . <i>Tamarix Savin</i> . A beautiful, low-spreading variety; soft gray-green foliage. Useful for foreground planting or rockery. 12 to 15 inches.	2 50	22 50	
<i>J. virginiana</i> . <i>Red Cedar</i> . Our native Red Cedar is the best of the tall, pyramidal-growing evergreens for planting in the eastern United States. Inquire for special prices on collected specimens. 2 to 3 feet.	2 00	15 00	
3 to 4 feet.	3 00	27 50	
<i>J. virginiana glauca</i> . <i>Silver Red Cedar</i> . Tall, slender habit; silvery blue foliage, similar in shade to Colorado blue spruce. 2 to 3 feet.	5 00	47 50	

Picea · Spruce

<i>Picea canadensis (alba)</i> . <i>White Spruce</i> . Compact, upright grower, forming a broad pyramid at maturity; foliage light green with slight bluish tinge. 18 to 24 inches.	1 50	14 00	
2 to 3 feet.	2 50	22 50	
3 to 4 feet.	3 50	32 50	



Juniperus communis hibernica.
Irish Juniper



Colorado Blue Spruce

Evergreens for Special Locations

To assist our friends to select evergreens adapted to certain locations, we submit these suggestions—

For Seashore Planting

Pinus densiflora
Pinus montana mughus
Pinus nigra
Pinus thunbergii
Retinospora plumosa
Retinospora plumosa aurea

For Shaded Situations

Taxus canadensis
Taxus cuspidata
Taxus cuspidata nana
Tsuga canadensis
Tsuga caroliniana

For Rock-Gardens

Juniperus chinensis sargentii
Juniperus communis cracovica
Juniperus communis depressa
plumosa
Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia
Juniperus squamata
Pinus montana mughus
Retinospora obtusa tatsumi
Retinospora squarrosa nana
Taxus baccata repandens
Taxus canadensis
Taxus cuspidata nana

<i>Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.</i>	A vigorous, quick-growing tree that adapts itself to adverse conditions. Valuable for windbreaks and for the tall border plantings among pines.	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.		\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 feet.		2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.		3 00	27 50
<i>P. koyamai. Koyamai Spruce.</i>	Native of Japan, introduced into this country in 1915 and has proved to be hardy in New England. Leaves light green, with slender branches.		
18 to 24 inches.		2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet.		2 50	22 50
<i>P. pungens. Colorado Spruce.</i>	Symmetrical; leaves light green. Valuable for border.		
18 to 24 inches.		3 00	27 50
2 to 3 feet.		4 00	37 50
3 to 4 feet.		6 00	55 00
<i>P. pungens glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce.</i>	Rich blue foliage; very hardy. Valuable as a specimen.		
18 to 24 inches.		5 00	47 50
2 to 3 feet.		7 50	70 00
3 to 4 feet.		10 00	

Pinus · Pine

Pinus austriaca. See *Pinus nigra*.

<i>P. banksiana. Jack Pine.</i>	Fast-growing Pine of irregular outline. Will thrive in gravelly and sandy locations, where other trees could not live.		
2 to 3 feet.		1 50	12 50
3 to 4 feet.		2 00	17 50
4 to 5 feet.		3 00	27 50
<i>P. densiflora. Japanese Red Pine.</i>	Rapid grower; soft, light green foliage. Valuable for windbreak.		
18 to 24 inches.		2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet.		2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.		3 50	32 50
<i>*P. koraiensis. Korean Pine.</i>	Compact habit, forming dense pyramid; light green foliage. 2 to 3 feet.		
3 to 4 feet.		3 50	32 50
4 to 5 feet.		4 50	42 50
<i>P. montana mughus. Mugho Pine.</i>	A low, spreading Pine; very dwarf; dark green needles.		
12 to 15-inch spread.		2 50	22 50
15 to 18-inch spread.		3 00	27 50
<i>P. nigra. Austrian Pine.</i>	A compact, symmetrical, sturdy Pine; rich, glossy green needles.		
18 to 24 inches.		2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet.		3 00	27 50
3 to 4 feet.		4 00	37 50
<i>*P. parviflora. Japanese White Pine.</i>	Slow-growing Pine with horizontal branches; picturesque outline.		
2 to 3 feet.		3 50	32 50
3 to 4 feet.		4 50	42 75
4 to 5 feet.		6 00	55 00
<i>P. resinosa. Red Pine.</i>	Similar to the Austrian Pine but with softer foliage. Valuable for screen planting.		
18 to 24 inches.		1 25	10 00
2 to 2½ feet.		2 00	17 50
<i>*P. strobus. White Pine.</i>	The tall stately Pine so often met within our New England woods; beautiful, with its long, soft, bluish green needles.		
2 to 3 feet.		2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.		3 00	27 50
4 to 5 feet.		4 00	37 50
<i>P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine.</i>	Upright, rapid-growing Pine for tall border or screen plantings.		
2 to 3 feet.		2 50	22 50
3 to 4 feet.		3 50	32 50
4 to 5 feet.		3 00	27 50
5 to 6 feet.		5 00	47 50
<i>P. thunbergii. Japanese Black Pine.</i>	Stiff, dark green needles. Vigorous grower and very hardy. Does very well at the seashore.		
2 to 3 feet.		3 00	27 50
Pines starred (*) are for shipment into New England only.			
<i>PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii. Douglas Fir.</i>	Resembling the spruce in outline, but with beautiful soft foliage, varying in color from deep green to silvery blue.		
18 to 24 inches.		2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet.		3 00	27 50
3 to 4 feet.		4 00	37 50

Retinospora • Cypress

<i>Retinospora filifera</i> . <i>Thread Cypress</i> . One of the most graceful Retinosporas; medium height; pendulous, dark green, thread-like branches.	18 to 24 inches.	2 to 2½ feet.	Each	10
			\$3 00	\$27 50
			3 50	32 50
<i>R. filifera aurea</i> . <i>Golden Thread Cypress</i> . Dwarfer habit than the preceding; bright golden foliage.	12 to 15-inch spread.		2 50	22 50
<i>R. obtusa</i> . <i>Hinoki Cypress</i> . Upright, graceful habit; soft frond-like foliage which remains dark green.	15 to 18 inches.		2 00	17 50
	18 to 24 inches.		2 50	22 50
<i>R. pisifera</i> . <i>Sawara Cypress</i> . Tall, pyramidal form; slender, graceful branches; light green foliage.	2 to 3 feet.		3 50	32 50
<i>R. pisifera argentea</i> . <i>Silver Sawara Cypress</i> . Compact habit; silver-tipped foliage.	15 to 18 inches.		3 00	27 50
	18 to 24 inches.		3 50	32 50
<i>R. pisifera aurea</i> . <i>Golden Sawara Cypress</i> . Similar to the above in form; rich golden leaves.	18 to 24 inches.		2 50	22 50
	2 to 3 feet.		3 50	32 50
<i>R. plumosa</i> . <i>Plume Cypress</i> . The plume-like foliage is of a soft green color.	15 to 18 inches.		2 00	17 50
	18 to 24 inches.		2 50	22 50
	2 to 2½ feet.		3 50	32 50
	2½ to 3 feet.		4 50	42 50
<i>R. plumosa argentea</i> . <i>Silvertip Cypress</i> . Dwarf habit; compact; white-tipped feathery foliage.	12 to 15 inches.		2 50	22 50
	15 to 18 inches.		3 50	32 50
	18 to 24 inches.		4 50	42 50
<i>R. plumosa aurea</i> . <i>Golden Plume Cypress</i> . Soft, plume-like foliage of a rich golden yellow.	15 to 18 inches.		2 00	17 50
	18 to 24 inches.		2 50	22 50
	2 to 2½ feet.		3 50	32 50
	2½ to 3 feet.		4 50	42 50
<i>R. squarrosa veitchi</i> . <i>Moss Cypress</i> . A beautiful variety with soft, graceful foliage of silvery blue.	15 to 18 inches.		2 50	22 50
	18 to 24 inches.		3 00	27 50
	2 to 2½ feet.		5 00	47 50

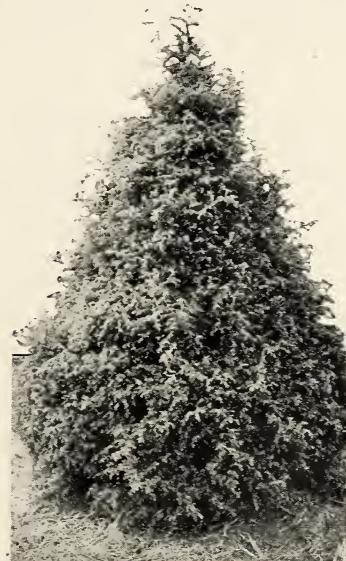
SPRUCE. See *Picea*.



American Arborvitæ (Thuya occidentalis)

Taxus • Yew

<i>Taxus baccata repandens</i> . <i>Spreading English Yew</i> . Low, spreading growth, with graceful drooping branches. Valuable for foreground planting.	12 to 15-inch spread.		2 50	20 00
<i>T. canadensis</i> . <i>Canada Yew</i> . Dwarf spreading Yew, seldom growing more than 2 feet in height. The rich green foliage assumes a bronze tinge in winter. Thrives well in dense shade.	12 to 15-inch spread.		2 00	17 50
<i>T. cuspidata</i> (spreading form). <i>Spreading Japanese Yew</i> . Broad and spreading in habit; foliage a rich dark green throughout the entire year. Will thrive well in shady locations. Very hardy.	15 to 18-inch spread.		3 00	27 50
	18 to 24-inch spread.		5 00	47 50
<i>T. cuspidata capitata</i> . <i>Upright Japanese Yew</i> . This type is of upright growth, with deep green foliage. Valuable for hedges or formal work.	18 to 24 inches.		3 00	27 50
	2 to 2½ feet.		5 00	47 50
<i>T. cuspidata nana</i> (brevifolia). <i>Dwarf Japanese Yew</i> . A rare and beautiful evergreen of low and spreading habit. Rich, dark green leaves throughout the year.	12 to 15-inch spread.		3 50	32 50
	15 to 18-inch spread.		4 50	42 50



Retinospora squarrosa veitchi.
Moss Cypress

Thuja • Arborvitæ

<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> . <i>American Arborvitæ</i> . Erect habit and rapid growth makes this a popular evergreen for general planting. Endures shearing and is easy to transplant.	2 to 3 feet.		2 00	17 50
	3 to 4 feet.		3 00	27 50
	4 to 5 feet.		4 50	42 50



Evergreens for Steep Banks

Juniperus communis
Juniperus depressa plumosa
Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus tamariscifolia
Pinus montana mugus
Taxus cuspidata nana
Taxus repandens

Ground-Cover for Sunny Places

Juniperus communis depressa
Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus sargentii
Juniperus tamariscifolia

Broad-leaf Evergreens for Special Locations

A comprehensive list of Broad-leaf Evergreens (Kalmia, Leucothoe, and so on) that are of value in special plantings, will be found on pages 20 to 23. We suggest that you study this list, selecting the varieties best adapted to the purpose at hand.



American Hemlock

<i>Thuja occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis</i> . <i>Spiral</i> or <i>Each</i>	10
<i>Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ</i> . Spiral-like form with beautiful dark green, crested foliage.	
2 to 3 feet.....	\$3 00
3 to 3½ feet.....	4 00
<i>T. occidentalis ellwangeriana</i> . <i>Tom Thumb Arborvitæ</i> . Compact pyramid, with foliage resembling <i>Retinospora plumosa</i> .	37 50
15 to 18 inches.....	2 00
18 to 24 inches.....	2 50
<i>T. occidentalis globosa</i> . <i>American Globe Arborvitæ</i> . Foliage bright green, growing naturally round or globe shape.	17 50
12 to 15 inches.....	2 00
15 to 18 inches.....	2 50
<i>T. occidentalis hoveyi</i> . <i>Hovey Arborvitæ</i> . Slow-growing, compact and conical, with light green foliage.	22 50
15 to 18 inches.....	2 00
18 to 24 inches.....	2 50
<i>T. occidentalis pyramidalis</i> . <i>American Pyramidal Arborvitæ</i> . Tall, columnar evergreen, useful in formal effects, retaining its bright green color throughout the winter. 2 to 3 feet.....	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	3 00
4 to 4½ feet.....	37 50
<i>T. occidentalis reidi</i> . <i>Reid Arborvitæ</i> . Broad and bushy, forming compact globes with rich green foliage.	45 00
15 to 18 inches.....	2 00
18 to 24 inches.....	2 50
<i>T. occidentalis rosenthali</i> . <i>Rosenthal Arborvitæ</i> . Columnar form; very compact. Useful in formal plantings.	22 50
18 to 24 inches.....	3 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 50
<i>T. occidentalis wareana</i> . <i>Ware</i> or <i>Siberian Arborvitæ</i> . Compact habit; dense foliage of dark grayish green color.	32 50
18 to 24 inches.....	2 50
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 50
<i>T. orientalis</i> . <i>Oriental Arborvitæ</i> . Tall and slender, forming a broad pyramid at maturity; rich green leaves which turn to a rich bronzy brown in the fall.	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50
<i>T. orientalis aurea nana</i> . <i>Berckmans Golden Arborvitæ</i> . Globe-shaped, with golden tipped, frond-like foliage.	32 50
12 to 15 inches.....	3 50

Tsuga · Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis. *American* or *Canada Hemlock*. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Naturally open and drooping in growth, but very dense when pruned.

18 to 24 inches.....	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 feet.....	5 00	
<i>T. caroliniana</i> . <i>Carolina Hemlock</i> . Somewhat richer in appearance than the American Hemlock and of more compact growth.		
18 to 24 inches.....	3 00	27 50
2 to 2½ feet.....	4 00	37 50
3 to 4 feet.....	6 00	57 50

YEW. See Taxus.



Leucothoe catesbeiae has a double value. In spring and summer the long, arching branches and white flowers are distinct additions to the garden. At the holiday season, the colored foliage is a lovely indoor decoration

Evergreen Shrubs

The great beauty of evergreen shrubs makes them most valuable for gardening purposes; shade enduring and extremely hardy. Rhododendron and Mountain Laurel grow more satisfactorily when planted in rather heavy masses.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. The graceful, drooping stems are covered with dark, glossy green leaves that turn rich bronze in autumn. The beautiful, small, white, tubular flowers are produced freely from June until frost. Should be planted in a protected spot and mulched during winter. 12 to 15 inches. \$1 50 \$12 50

ANDROMEDA floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. This hardy native evergreen shrub is very desirable as a foreground to rhododendrons or evergreen plantings, also for rockery. Can be planted in full sun as well as in shade. The dark green leaves, 1 to 2 inches long, are arranged uniformly around the dark red stem. White, nodding flowers, which resemble lilies-of-the-valley, form a dense, terminal cluster of bloom in April. 12 to 15 inches. 3 00 27 50

A. japonica. Japanese Andromeda. This is one of the most graceful evergreen shrubs, thriving equally as well in full sunlight as in shade. The narrow, glossy, light green leaves, 1½ to 2 inches long, are arranged in attractive clusters at the ends of the branches, giving an effect similar to poinsettia leaves. Its drooping clusters of small white flowers are very dainty and effective. 12 to 15 inches. 2 50 20 00

AZALEA amœna. Amœna Azalea. Charming, dwarf-growing shrub, with semi-double flowers of bright rosy purple, produced in such quantity as to literally cover the bush in June. The small, box-like leaves, which are deep green, render this an attractive shrub at all seasons of the year. Very hardy.

12 to 15 inches. 2 50 22 50
15 to 18 inches. 3 50 32 50

A. hinodegiri. Hinodegiri Azalea. A dense shrub with deep green foliage which turns to a rich bronze green in autumn. Deep, fiery red flowers in June. Should be planted in a protected spot and well mulched.

12 to 15 inches. 3 00 27 50

COTONEASTER horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. A dwarf, spreading variety, with evergreen foliage in sheltered locations. Bright red berries which remain throughout the winter.

6 to 8 inches, from 6-inch pots. 75 6 00

DAPHNE cneorum. Rose Daphne. Low-growing tufts, with attractive foliage and producing terminal clusters of clear pink flowers in June.

6 to 8 inches. 75 6 50

EUONYMUS patens. Spreading Euonymus. Vigorous grower, forming a broad shrub; leaves persistent until late winter. Ornamental fruits.

12 to 15 inches. 75 6 00

18 to 24 inches. 1 25 10 00

E. radicans. Winter Creeper. A self-clinging vine, climbing to 15 feet. Good for covering low walls; also useful for underplanting among evergreens and rhododendrons. 9 to 12 inches. 35 3 00

How to Prepare a Bed for Rhododendrons

This includes Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoes and other ericaceous plants which delight in an acid soil, and which thrive much better when planted in groups.

The north side of a building, wall, woods, or hill is the ideal location, but windswept locations should be avoided, unless they can be protected from the heavy winter winds. The direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any evergreen shrub often kills outright or spoils the foliage.

This class of plants prefer a porous soil with plenty of humus. Unless conditions are favorable, excavate to a depth of 2 to 3 feet (the latter depth if the soil is a heavy clay), filling with the following: one-third good loam, one-third rotted field sods, and the remaining third to be Granulated Peat Moss; even rotted hardwood leaves are satisfactory. If the loam or sods are of heavy clay, add one-tenth part of



Daphne cneorum (Garland Flower)

THE ELM CITY NURSERY CO. (Woodmont Nurseries, Inc.), NEW HAVEN, CONN.

sharp sand. If the subsoil at 3 feet is a hardpan nature, it will be necessary to put in 10 to 12 inches of coarse gravel or cinders, with coarse litter, leaves, or small twigs mixed in to form perfect drainage. Then follow with preparation as previously described.

Plant the same depth as before (which point can be easily determined by the earthline on the stem). Press the soil firmly around the roots, but not too hard. Then thoroughly puddle in the roots with plenty of water, as this will close all of the air-crevices.

As soon as the planting is finished, the bed should have a heavy mulch 6 inches deep of leaves, preferably oak leaves. A little loam can be scattered on top of the leaves to prevent their blowing away. Each fall the bed should have more mulch added, as it keeps the ground cool in summer and warm in the winter. If you wish success with this class of plants, see that the mulching stays on the bed twelve months of the year. If leaves are objectionable, the Granulated Peat Moss can be used. A bale will cover 120 square feet to a depth of 4 inches.

It is important that a new planting should receive plenty of water the first season; not light sprinklings, but the ground thoroughly soaked. Even in normal seasons, it is essential to see that the bed has frequent watering.



Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle)

Euonymus radicans acutus. <i>Sharpleaf Winter Creeper.</i> A	Each	10	
graceful form with long, narrow, attractive leaves			
veined white. Valuable for ground-cover as it seldom			
attains 12 inches in height. 9 to 12 inches.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	
E. radicans argenteo-marginatus. <i>Silveredge Winter</i>			
<i>Creeper.</i> The green leaves are veined and marked			
yellowish white. A clinging vine to 12 feet. Should			
be planted in a half-shady location to obtain the rich			
variegated foliage effect. 9 to 12 inches.....	35	3 00	
E. radicans minimus. <i>Baby Winter Creeper.</i> Has tiny			
evergreen leaves. Its dainty, trailing habit makes it			
one of the most charming vines for the rockery or for			
a ground-cover under other dwarf plants.			
From 3-inch pots.....	50	3 50	
E. radicans vegetus. <i>Big-leaf Winter Creeper.</i> Bushy,			
interesting growth; 3 to 4 feet as a shrub. Dull green,			
round leaves with bright orange and scarlet fruits in			
autumn. Handsome when planted among evergreens			
or as foreground to rhododendron planting. Self-			
clinging vine on brick or stone to a height of 10 to 12			
feet. 9 to 12 inches.....	50	3 50	
KALMIA latifolia. <i>Mountain Laurel.</i> Well known			
throughout all New England, where it is indigenous.			
Blooming earlier than <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> , it			
can be used either in connection with it or in indi-			
vidual masses. 18 to 24 inches..... \$200 per 100..	2 50	22 50	
24 to 30 inches..... \$300 per 100..	3 50	32 50	
36 inches.....	5 00	45 00	
LEUCOTHOE catesbeiae. <i>Drooping Leucothoe.</i> This			
valuable, low-growing, evergreen shrub has graceful			
arching branches with long-pointed, dark green leaves			
which turn to a rich bronze shade with approach of			
winter. Attractive white flowers similar to andromeda			
in May. Should be planted in a shady nook or under			
trees where there is sufficient moisture. 18 to 24 in.	2 50	22 50	
MOUNTAIN LAUREL. See <i>Kalmia</i> .			
MYRTLE. See <i>Vinca</i> .			
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. <i>Japanese Pachysandra.</i> A			
low, evergreen cover-plant, with rich, dark green foli-			
age. Valuable for planting among evergreens or as a			
cover where grass will not grow.			
From 3-inch pots.....	\$15 per 100..	25	2 00
PERIWINKLE. See <i>Vinca</i> .			
PIERIS. See <i>Andromeda</i> .			
RHODODENDRON carolinianum. <i>Carolina Rhododen-</i>			
<i>dron.</i> This variety is of compact habit and can be			
planted in a sunny location. The dark green leaves			
are smaller than the following varieties, being only 2			
to 3 inches in length, and form a pleasing contrast with			
the dull red stems. Its pale rose-pink blooms are			
produced in abundance in May before the other va-			
rieties. 15 to 18 inches.....	3 50	32 50	
R. catawbiense. <i>Catawba Rhododendron.</i> This is one of			
the finest broad-leaved evergreens, and very hardy.			
The bright rose-purple flowers are borne in large			
clusters the latter part of May. Can be planted in a			
more open and exposed location than <i>R. maximum</i> .			
18 to 24 inches.....	3 00	27 50	
2 to 2½ feet.....	4 00	37 50	
R. maximum. <i>Rose Bay Rhododendron.</i> This is the best			
Rhododendron for mass planting. Its narrow, dark			
green leaves, 6 to 10 inches long, give a wonderful			
foliage effect during the entire season. The light pink			
or white flowers are borne in loose clusters the latter			
part of June. Not as free a bloomer as <i>R. carolinianum</i>			
or <i>R. catawbiense</i> .			
18 to 24 inches.....	\$200 per 100..	2 50	22 50
2 to 2½ feet.....	\$250 per 100..	3 00	27 50
3 to 3½ feet.....	4 00	37 50	
4 to 4½ feet.....	6 00		
PEAT MOSS for planting and mulching Rhododendrons.	See page 39.		
VINCA minor. <i>Common Periwinkle.</i> One of the best			
evergreen plants for covering the ground, forming a			
dark green carpet. Field-grown..... \$12 per 100..	25	2 00	
V. minor alba. <i>White Common Periwinkle.</i> A variety of			
the above with white flowers. From 3-inch pots....	35	3 00	
WINTER CREEPER. See <i>Euonymus</i> .			
YUCCA filamentosa. <i>Common Yucca.</i> Tropical-like foli-			
age 2 to 3 feet long. Lily-like flowers in July, on tall			
stems. Valuable for sandy, rocky soils.			
4-year plants	1 00	9 00	



New England Elms are the glory of the landscape, no less beautiful nor less famous than the oaks and beeches of old England

Deciduous Trees

Many of our deciduous trees—notably Japanese Maples, Dogwoods, the Beeches, Magnolias, and other varieties—are shipped balled and burlapped. In most instances this is indicated in the price-list as B&B.

Acer · Maple

<i>Acer dasycarpum. Silver Maple.</i>	A rapid-growing Maple	Each	10
of spreading habit; foliage silvery underneath. Valuable for planting on sandy soil.			
8 to 10 feet.	.....	\$2 00	\$17 50
10 to 12 feet.	.....	3 00	25 00
<i>A. dasycarpum wieri. Wier Maple.</i> A strong grower with pendulous branches and fern-like foliage. Valuable as a specimen.			
6 to 8 feet.	.....	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.	.....	2 50	22 50
<i>A. ginnala. Amur Maple.</i>	Graceful, shrub-like tree, with handsome foliage turning bright red in autumn. Valuable for screen or tall border.		
2 to 3 feet.	.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.	.....	1 00	9 00
<i>A. palmatum atropurpureum. Blood-leaf Japanese Maple.</i>	A red-leaved variety of the preceding. Popular lawn specimen.		
12 to 18 inches.	.....	3 00	
18 to 24 inches.	.....	4 00	
<i>A. palmatum rubrum dissectum. Red Thread-leaf Japanese Maple.</i>	The color of the foliage is similar to the preceding, but the leaves are so deeply divided that it rivals the most delicate fern in its gracefulness.		
18 to 24 inches.	.....	6 00	
<i>A. platanoides. Norway Maple.</i>	One of the best trees for street planting. Rapid grower; develops into a broad, symmetrical specimen.		
8 to 10 feet.	.....	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.	.....	4 00	37 50
<i>A. platanoides schwedleri. Schwedler Maple.</i>	Same habit of growth as the Norway Maple, but the unfolding leaves are rich amber-red.		
8 to 10 feet.	.....	3 50	
<i>A. rubrum. Red Maple.</i>	Scarlet flowers in early spring. Foliage changes to gorgeous tints of scarlet, crimson, and orange in autumn. Thrives best in moist ground.		
8 to 10 feet.	.....	2 50	
10 to 12 feet.	.....	3 50	

Pruning Ornamental Trees

Ornamental trees may be pruned either before the trees are set or immediately after, while the knowledge of the root-system is still fresh in mind. Top pruning and thinning should be in proportion to the loss in the root-system. Although the practice of cutting off the entire top is injurious and should not be done except in special cases, there should be a thinning of the branches; often



Norway Maple



Foliage and flowers of Dogwood

one-third to one-half of the wood may be removed.

If the tree is low-branched and is to be used in street planting, all that may be required is the removal of the lower branches and a thinning of the rest so that no branch will interfere with the development and form of the tree. If some of the remaining branches are long and



Cercis canadensis (Redbud)

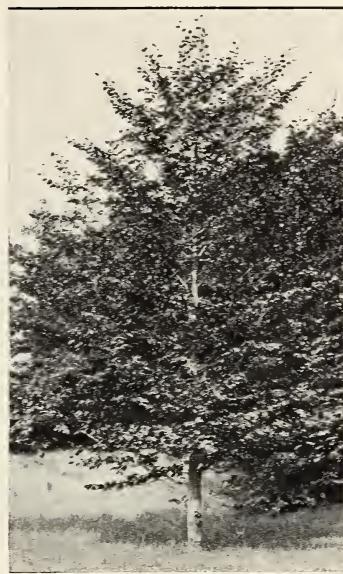
<i>Acer saccharum</i> . <i>Sugar Maple</i> . Excellent street or lawn tree; upright, compact habit; foliage assumes brilliant tints in autumn. Avoid planting on wet ground.	10
8 to 10 feet.....	\$2 50
10 to 12 feet.....	3 50
<i>ÆSCULUS hippocastanum</i> . <i>Horse-chestnut</i> . Large, symmetrical tree, with upright spikes of white flowers in May.	\$22 50
5 to 6 feet.....	32 50
<i>AMYGDALUS rubropetala</i> . <i>Double Red-flowering Peach</i> . Shrub-like tree, bearing an abundance of double red flowers in May.	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00
BEECH . See <i>Fagus</i> .	9 00
<i>BETULA alba pendula</i> . <i>European Weeping Birch</i> . A graceful, drooping tree with finely cut foliage and white bark.	
5 to 6 feet.....	2 50
6 to 7 feet.....	3 50
<i>B. papyrifera</i> . <i>Canoe Birch</i> . The largest growing of the Birch family, with creamy white bark. A native of the extreme North, and, in many respects, the best of the white-barked varieties.	20 00
6 to 8 feet.....	30 00
BIRCH . See <i>Betula</i> .	17 50
<i>CATALPA bungei</i> . <i>Umbrella Catalpa</i> . Globe-shaped heads.	
2-year heads, 5-foot stems.....	2 50
<i>C. speciosa</i> . <i>Western Catalpa</i> . Hardy, quick-growing tree with large leaves. Sweet-scented white flowers in June.	20 00
6 to 8 feet.....	1 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 50
<i>CERCIS canadensis</i> . <i>American Redbud</i> . Of medium growth, with heart-shaped foliage and attractive pink blossoms in early spring.	9 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50
CHERRY . See <i>Prunus</i> .	12 50
<i>CORNUS florida</i> . <i>Flowering Dogwood</i> . Our native White Dogwood is without a rival among small ornamental trees, with beautiful white flowers in spring and red fruit in fall. It is unexcelled for use as a specimen, group, or for planting in the shrubbery border.	
2 to 3 feet.....	75
3 to 4 feet.....	1 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50
5 to 6 feet, B&B.....	2 00
6 to 8 feet, B&B.....	3 00
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	4 00
<i>C. florida rubra</i> . <i>Red-flowering Dogwood</i> . Similar in habit to the white-flowering variety, except a little slower grower. Flowers of deep rosy pink. Especially desirable when grouped with the white variety for contrast of color.	6 00
18 to 24 inches, B&B.....	17 50
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	2 00
<i>C. kousa</i> . <i>Kousa Dogwood</i> . Similar in habit to our native Dogwood. White flowers in June.	27 50
5 to 6 feet, B&B.....	3 50
8 to 10 feet, B&B.....	6 00
10 to 12 feet, B&B.....	7 50
CRABAPPLE . See <i>Malus</i> .	72 50
<i>CRATAEGUS coccinea</i> . <i>Thicket Hawthorn</i> . A native variety with white blooms in May and large scarlet fruit in the fall.	
3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	1 50
<i>C. cordata</i> . <i>Washington Hawthorn</i> . A desirable species with beautiful fall coloring. Large clusters of bright red fruit remaining a long time on the branches.	12 50
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	1 25
<i>C. oxyacantha splendens</i> . <i>Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn</i> . A form of the English Hawthorn with clusters of scarlet flowers.	10 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50
4 to 5 feet.....	2 00
DOGWOOD . See <i>Cornus</i> .	12 50
ELM . See <i>Ulmus</i> .	17 50

Fagus · Beech

<i>Fagus americana</i> . <i>American Beech</i> . Our native Beech. Each	10
Somewhat slow grower, but in time reaching magnificent size. Smooth gray bark and dark shiny leaves make it distinctive in summer and winter.	
2 to 3 feet.	\$1 50
<i>F. sylvatica</i> . <i>European Beech</i> . Compact-growing tree of fine shape and holding the leaves until late winter.	\$12 50
8 to 10 feet, B&B.	10 00
<i>F. sylvatica heterophylla</i> . <i>Fern-leaf Beech</i> . A shrub-like form having deeply cut foliage.	
8 to 10 feet, B&B.	12 50
FLOWERING CHERRY . See <i>Prunus</i> .	
FLOWERING PLUM . See <i>Prunus</i> .	
<i>GINKGO biloba</i> . <i>Maidenhair Tree</i> . A Japanese tree of pyramidal habit; rapid grower and hardy.	
8 to 10 feet, 1½-inch diam.	3 00
GLEDITSIA triacanthos . <i>Common Honey Locust</i> . Vigorous tree with wide-spreading branches.	27 50
5 to 6 feet.	1 50
6 to 8 feet.	12 50
6 to 8 feet.	2 00
17 50	
HAWTHORN . See <i>Crataegus</i> .	
HONEY LOCUST . See <i>Gleditsia</i> .	
HORSE-CHESTNUT . See <i>Aesculus</i> .	
JAPAN MAPLES . See <i>Acer palmatum</i> .	
JUDAS TREE . See <i>Cercis</i> .	
LINDEN . See <i>Tilia</i> .	
<i>LIRIODENDRON tulipifera</i> . <i>Tulip Tree</i> . Very rapid-growing tree, bearing yellowish green flowers.	
6 to 8 feet.	2 00
MAGNOLIA kobus . <i>Kobus Magnolia</i> . A beautiful and fragrant Magnolia from Japan; makes a handsome tree.	
6 to 8 feet, B & B.	7 50
MAIDENHAIR TREE . See <i>Ginkgo</i> .	

Malus · Flowering Crab

<i>MALUS arnoldiana</i> . <i>Arnold Crab</i> . Semi-double, pink flowers; very early; glossy foliage and vigorous grower.	
2 to 3 feet.	1 50
<i>M. atrosanguinea</i> . <i>Carmine Crab</i> . Wide-spreading tree with a profusion of rose-pink flowers.	12 50
3 to 4 feet.	1 50
4 to 5 feet.	12 50
5 to 6 feet.	2 00
<i>M. floribunda</i> . <i>Japanese Flowering Crab</i> . One of the best of the Flowering Crabs; bright pink flower-buds, opening white. Small yellow fruit in autumn.	25 00
3 to 4 feet.	1 50
4 to 5 feet.	12 50
5 to 6 feet.	2 00
<i>M. ioensis plena</i> . <i>Bechtel Crab</i> . Fragrant, large, double flowers of a delicate pink color.	25 00
18 to 24 inches.	1 00
2 to 3 feet.	9 00
3 to 4 feet.	1 50
1 75	12 50
3 to 4 feet.	15 00
<i>M. niedzwetzyana</i> . <i>Red-vein Crab</i> . An interesting, upright-growing variety, with red flowers, branches, leaves and fruit.	
3 to 4 feet.	1 50
4 to 5 feet.	12 50
<i>M. parkmanii</i> . <i>Parkman Crab</i> . Broad and spreading form with bright rose, semi-double flowers.	20 00
2 to 3 feet.	1 25
<i>M. scheideckeri</i> . <i>Scheidecker Crab</i> . Upright habit, bearing an abundance of small pink flowers.	10 00
3 to 4 feet.	1 50
4 to 5 feet.	12 50
<i>M. spectabilis</i> . <i>Chinese Flowering Crab</i> . Upright habit with spreading branches. Large, fragrant, pink, semi-double flowers.	20 00
3 to 4 feet.	1 50
4 to 5 feet.	12 50
<i>M. theifera</i> . <i>Tea Crab</i> . A variety of upright growth, with horizontal branches, covered in early May with clusters of deep rose flowers which become pale rose when fully open. One of the most beautiful flowering Crabs introduced. 3 to 4 feet.	2 50
	22 50
4 to 5 feet.	20 00



American Beech

straggly, they should be headed back sufficiently to properly shape the tree.

One must always keep in mind that topping or dehorning the tree or cutting off the leader directs the energies of growth into a great number of small branches near the points of cutting, while a thinning and pruning of the secondary or smaller branches directs these energies to trunk and leader development. The latter preserves the natural form of the tree and is more desirable.



Malus floribunda (Flowering Crab)



Deciduous trees and shrubs are indispensable as a border for a large lawn

Berry-bearing Trees and Shrubs

Frequent inquiries from customers indicate an interest in berry-bearing trees and shrubs that will provide food for birds during winter months.

Red Berries

Benzoin *æstivale*
Berberis thunbergii
Cornus florida
Cotoneaster horizontalis
Crataegus coccinea



Lombardy Poplar

MAPLE. See Acer.

MORUS alba pendula. <i>Weeping Mulberry.</i> Commonly Each	10
called the Umbrella-shaped Mulberry.	
2-year heads.....	\$3 50
M. alba tatarica. <i>Russian Mulberry.</i> Rapid growth and beautiful foliage. Large, black edible fruit.	
6 to 8 feet.....	1 75 \$15 00

MOUNTAIN-ASH. See Sorbus.

MULBERRY. See Morus.

NYSSA sylvatica. <i>Tupelo.</i> A large tree with angular branches and small, glossy leaves which turn brilliant red in early autumn.	
2 to 3 feet, from pots.....	1 75

OAK. See Quercus.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. *Sourwood.* One of the most
ornamental shrub-like trees in cultivation. Foliage a
rich glossy green, turning to brilliant crimson in the
fall. An abundance of blooms, resembling lily-of-the-
valley, in July.

18 to 24 inches, B&B.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet, B&B.....	1 50	12 50

PEACH, DOUBLE-FLOWERING. See Amygdalus.

PLUMS. See Prunus.

POPLAR. See Populus.

POPULUS nigra italica. *Lombardy Poplar.* A favorite
tree where striking pyramidal masses of foliage are
required. Valuable for tall screens.

6 to 8 feet.....	75	6 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	8 00

PRUNUS pissardi. *Purple-leaf Plum.* An ornamental
variety with deep purple foliage.

3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 feet.....	2 50	22 50

P. subhirtella. *Higan Cherry.* The small, single, light
pink flowers are produced in abundance in early
April.

2 to 3 feet.....	2 00	17 50
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50

P. subhirtella pendula. *Japanese Weeping Cherry.* Pro-
ducing an abundance of delicate pink flowers.

4 to 5 feet, standards.....	6 00
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P. subhirtella pendula. *Japanese Weeping Cherry.* Same
variety as preceding, but grown from seed (not top-
grafted). Valuable for border and lawn planting
where a standard or formal tree is not required.

3 to 4 feet, B&B.....	4 00	37 50
4 to 5 feet, B&B.....	5 00	47 50

Quercus · Oak

<i>Quercus alba</i> . <i>White Oak</i> . One of America's most noble trees.	Each	10
5 to 6 feet.		\$3 00
<i>Q. palustris</i> . <i>Pin Oak</i> . The Pin Oak is by far the most used of all native Oaks. Graceful form; glossy deeply pinnated foliage. Splendid for lawn or street.		\$27 50
16 to 20 feet, 3 to 6-inch diam.		\$15 to 40 00
<i>Q. rubra</i> . <i>Common Red Oak</i> . A spreading symmetrical tree with deep green leaves turning to red in fall.		
6 to 8 feet.	2 50	22 50
8 to 10 feet, 1½-inch diam.	3 00	27 50

REDBUD. See *Cercis*.

SALISBURIA. See *Ginkgo*.

Salix · Willow

<i>Salix babylonica</i> . <i>Babylon Weeping Willow</i> . The well-known Weeping Willow.		
6 to 8 feet.	1 50	12 50
8 to 10 feet.	2 00	17 50
<i>S. mutabilis</i> . <i>Dwarf Pussy Willow</i> . Low-growing shrub Willow, with extra-large silver "pussies." Dwarf enough habit to be used in average border planting.		
2 to 3 feet.	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.	1 00	8 00
<i>SORBUS aucuparia</i> . <i>European Mountain-ash</i> . Large clusters of bright red berries in the fall.		
6 to 8 feet.	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 feet.	2 50	22 50

SOURWOOD. See *Oxydendrum*.

THORNS. See *Crataegus*.

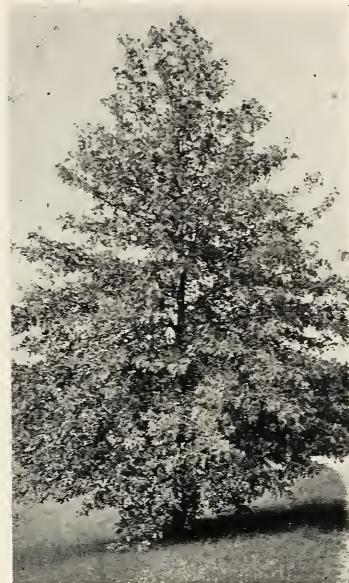
<i>TILIA platyphyllos</i> . <i>Big-leaf European Linden</i> . Compact, pyramidal habit; large, dark green foliage; valuable for lawn or avenue planting.		
6 to 8 feet.	2 00	17 50

TULIP TREE. See *Liriodendron*.

TUPELO. See *Nyssa*.

<i>ULMUS americana</i> . <i>American Elm</i> . The queen of our native trees; long-lived and reaching majestic proportions. One of the best Elms for avenue planting.		
8 to 10 feet.	2 00	17 50
10 to 12 feet, 1½-inch diam.	3 00	27 50
<i>U. pumila</i> . <i>Dwarf Asiatic Elm</i> . Slightly drooping branches; foliage dark green.		
2 to 3 feet.	50	3 50
4 to 5 feet.	1 00	9 00
<i>U. molina</i> . Upright in habit; foliage like the common Elm; especially valuable for street planting.		
6 to 8 feet.	2 00	15 00
8 to 10 feet.	2 50	20 00

WILLOW. See *Salix*.



Pin Oak

Red Berries, continued

<i>Crataegus crusgalli</i>
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>
<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>

White Berries

<i>Cornus alba</i>
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
<i>Symporicarpos racemosus</i>

Black Berries

<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides</i>
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>
<i>Viburnum sieboldii</i>

A Word about Fruit Trees

In the fruit section (pages 38 and 39) you will find varieties adapted to New England. Apple or Peach trees are both ornamental and useful. In spring the beautiful flowers; in fall the luscious fruit—what more can you ask? So, also, will the New England home-garden require some of the small fruits—Currants for jellies; Raspberries and Blackberries for desserts; and don't forget the Strawberry bed, that foundation of man's delight, shortcake.



Fruit of European Mountain-ash



Flowering shrubs and vines for summer, and a few evergreens for winter color, will make a picture of home-like comfort for the full twelve months of the year

Flowering Shrubs for Special Locations

This list should be of great assistance when you are planning to develop special sections of your garden or grounds.

Bright-colored Bark in Winter

Cornus alba
Cornus stolonifera aurea
Kerria japonica
Stephanandra



Azalea mollis

Deciduous Shrubs

<i>ACANTHOPanax pentaphyllum. Aralia.</i>	Rapid-growing; graceful habit; dark green foliage. Valuable for shady places.	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00	
ALMOND. See <i>Prunus</i> .			
ALTHEA. See <i>Hibiscus</i> .			
<i>AMELANCHIER canadensis. Downy Shadblow.</i>	White flowers in early May, followed by red fruit.	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet.....			
ARALIA. See <i>Acanthopanax</i> .			
<i>ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry.</i>	A native shrub of medium size. Much planted for its attractive white flowers and abundant clusters of red fruit in autumn. 2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
ARROW-WOOD. See <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> .			
<i>AZALEA calendulacea. Flame Azalea.</i>	Brilliant shades of yellow to orange; flowers in May.	2 50	22 50
18 to 24 inches, B&B.....			
2 to 2½ feet, B&B.....	3 50	32 50	
<i>A. kaempferi. Torch Azalea.</i>	The foliage remains on all winter in sheltered locations. Flowers vary from light pink to rose.		
12 to 15 inches, B&B.....	3 00	27 50	
<i>A. mollis. Chinese Azalea.</i>	Bushy habit; flowers yellow to deep rose.	2 50	22 50
12 to 15 inches, B&B.....			
<i>A. nudiflora. Pinxter Bloom.</i>	Our native Honeysuckle. Deep pink flowers in May.	2 00	17 50
18 to 24 inches, B&B.....			
2 to 2½ feet, B&B.....	2 50	22 50	
<i>A. vaseyi. Pink-shell Azalea.</i>	Graceful shrub, bearing shell-pink blooms in May. Foliage rich red in autumn.		
15 to 18 inches.....	4 00		
<i>A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea.</i>	Fragrant white flowers in July. Useful for moist grounds.		
18 to 24 inches, B&B.....	2 50	22 50	
2 to 2½ feet, B&B.....	3 00	27 50	
2½ to 3 feet.....	3 50	32 50	
<i>A. yodogawa.</i>	<i>Yodogawa Azalea.</i> Double, deep lilac flowers in early May. One of the earliest Azaleas to bloom.		
15 to 18 inches, B&B.....	3 50	32 50	
BARBERRY. See <i>Berberis</i> .			

BAYBERRY. See *Myrica*.

BENZOIN <i>æstivale</i> . <i>Spice-bush</i> . Small yellow flowers in early spring; bright red berries in fall.	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.	.....	\$0 75
3 to 4 feet.	.....	1 25

BERBERIS thunbergi. *Japanese Barberry*. For hedges, group plantings, and specimens, this is the most popular plant in America. Will thrive in shady places. In autumn the foliage turns to brilliant shades of crimson and bronze, and holds the color until well into the winter. Bright scarlet berries add color all winter. When in doubt, plant Japanese Barberry.

12 to 18 inches.	.....	\$15 per 100..	30	2 00
18 to 24 inches.	.....	\$20 per 100..	40	2 50

B. thunbergi minor. *Box Barberry*. Box Barberry is quite dwarf, rarely more than a foot high. The foliage resembles *Berberis thunbergi*, but is much smaller. In spring and summer the foliage is deep green, but as cool weather comes on in the fall, changes to crimson, like the ordinary type of Barberry. The plants can be sheared or allowed to grow naturally—in either instance they are dainty and effective. Box Barberry is fully as hardy as the other varieties and has successfully withstood the severe climates of the northern lake region and Canada.

6 to 8 inches, 2-year.	\$25 per 100, \$225 per 1,000..	1 50	12 50
18 to 24 inches, specimens B&B.	2 50	22 25	

B. thunbergi atropurpurea. *Red-leaf Japanese Barberry*. Similar in habit to the popular green-leaved Japanese Barberry, but the foliage of this new variety is a rich, bronzy red which remains throughout the summer and in the fall changes to the rich shades of the popular Barberry. Should be planted in a sunny location.

12 to 15 inches.	75	6 50
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BLUEBERRY. See *Vaccinium*.

BOX BARBERRY. See *Berberis thunbergi minor*.

BUDDLEIA *davidi magnifica*. *Oxeye Butterfly Bush*. Long spikes of lilac-blue flowers from midsummer until late.

2-year plants.	50	4 00
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BUTTERFLY BUSH. See *Buddleia*.

BUTTON BUSH. See *Cephalanthus*.

CALYCANTHUS *floridus*. *Common Sweet Shrub*. Fragrant, chocolate-colored blooms.

18 to 24 inches.	50	3 50
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CARAGANA *arborescens*. *Siberian Pea Tree*. A hardy, upright-growing shrub with small, compound foliage, and bearing a profusion of yellow pea-shaped flowers that are very attractive among the small foliage.

2 to 3 feet.	50	4 00
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CEPHALANTHUS *occidentalis*. *Common Button Bush*. Large clusters of white, ball-shaped flowers in July; prefers moist location.

18 to 24 inches.	35	3 00
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CHERRY. See *Prunus tomentos*.

CHIONANTHUS *virginica*. *White Fringe Tree*. Tall-growing shrub with fringe-like white flowers in June.

2 to 3 feet.	1 50	12 50
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3 to 4 feet.	1 75	15 00
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CHOKEBERRY. See *Aronia*.

CLETHRA *alnifolia*. *Summersweet*. Fragrant white flowers in midsummer. Valuable for moist places.

18 to 24 inches.	35	3 00
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2 to 3 feet.	50	4 00
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CORAL BERRY. See *Symporicarpos vulgaris*.

CORNUS *alba*. *Tatarian Dogwood*. The branches are bright coral-red.

2 to 3 feet.	50	4 00
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3 to 4 feet.	60	5 00
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C. paniculata. *Gray Dogwood*. Upright habit, white flowers in clusters, followed by white berries in fall.

18 to 24 inches.	35	3 00
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2 to 3 feet.	50	4 00
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C. stolonifera lutea. *Golden-twig Dogwood*. A striking variety with yellow twigs.

2 to 3 feet.	50	4 00
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3 to 4 feet.	60	5 00
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Clethra alnifolia (Summersweet)

Shrubs for Dry Soils

<i>Acanthopanax pentaphyllum</i>
<i>Buddleia</i>
<i>Cornus paniculata</i>
<i>Hypercium</i>
<i>Lespedeza bicolor</i>
<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>
<i>Symporicarpos racemosus</i>
<i>Symporicarpos vulgaris</i>
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>

Shrubs for Moist Ground

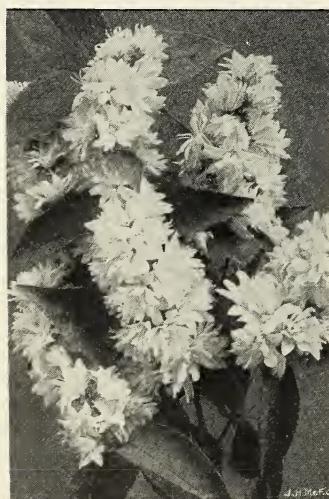
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>
<i>Azalea viscosa</i>
<i>Benzoin æstivale</i>
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
<i>Cornus alba</i>
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>



Forsythia

Shrubs for Shaded Situations

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
Amelanchier canadensis
Aronia arbutifolia
Azalea nudiflora
Azalea vaseyi
Azalea viscosa
Benzoin aestivale
Calycanthus floridus
Cephalanthus occidentalis
Chionanthus virginica
Clethra alnifolia
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora
Hypericum aureum
Ligustrum ibolium
Ligustrum regelianum
Lonicera morrowii
Lonicera bella
Myrica cerifera
Philadelphus, all varieties
Physocarpus opulifolius
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Symphoricarpos racemosus
Symphoricarpos vulgaris



Deutzia crenata

COTONEASTER acutifolia. <i>Pekin Cotoneaster.</i> Slender, spreading branches, with glossy green leaves of medium size; black fruit. Makes a good hedge.	10
12 to 18 inches, from 6-inch pots.....	\$1 25 \$10 00
C. foveolata. Upright habit; rich, green foliage, turning to yellow in fall; abundance of black fruit.	
12 to 18 inches, from 6-inch pots.....	1 25

C. horizontalis. See Evergreen Shrubs.

CRANBERRY BUSH. See Viburnum opulus.

CYDONIA japonica. <i>Flowering Quince.</i> Medium-growing shrub; green glossy foliage; scarlet blooms in early spring.	
18 to 24 inches.....	75 6 00
C. japonica umbilicata. <i>Navel Flowering Quince.</i> Similar habit to preceding, but with rose-colored flowers.	
18 to 24 inches.....	75 6 00

Deutzia

Deutzia gracilis. <i>Slender Deutzia.</i> Dwarf shrub of graceful habit, with single white flowers in May.	
15 to 18 inches.....	75 6 00
D. lemoinei. <i>Lemoine Deutzia.</i> Medium grower of upright habit; long spikes of white flowers.	
18 to 24 inches.....	50 4 00
2 to 3 feet.....	75 6 00
D. scabra plena. <i>Double Rose Deutzia.</i> Tall grower, double pink flowers.	
2 to 3 feet.....	50 4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60 5 00
4 to 5 feet.....	90 8 00
D. scabra. <i>Pride of Rochester. White Deutzia.</i> Tall, graceful shrub with double white flowers.	
2 to 3 feet.....	50 4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60 5 00
4 to 5 feet.....	90 8 00
DIRCA palustris. <i>Leatherwood.</i> Compact shrub with tough, fibrous bark; abundance of small yellowish flowers in early spring.	
18 to 24 inches.....	1 50 12 50
2 to 2½ feet.....	2 00 17 50
DOGWOOD. See <i>Cornus</i> .	
ELÆGNUS angustifolia. <i>Russian Olive.</i> A beautiful ornamental shrub with handsome foliage of silvery hue; white, fragrant flowers and yellow fruit.	
2 to 3 feet.....	75 6 00
E. umbellata. <i>Autumn Elægnus.</i> Tall, spreading shrub with yellowish brown twigs. The flowers are yellowish white, appearing in May. Oval, scarlet fruits in September.	
3 to 4 feet.....	75 6 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 25 10 00
5 to 6 feet.....	2 00 17 50

EUONYMUS alatus. <i>Winged Euonymus.</i> A vigorous, strong-growing shrub with corky, winged branches. The rich, dark green leaves turn to a deep crimson in the fall.	
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00 9 00
EXOCHORDA grandiflora. <i>Common Pearl Bush.</i> A tall, rapid-growing shrub, covered in early summer with white star-like flowers.	
2 to 3 feet.....	75 6 00
FORSYTHIA intermedia. <i>Border Forsythia.</i> Hybrid garden form and extremely free blooming. One of the best.	
2 to 3 feet.....	50 4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60 5 00
4 to 5 feet.....	90 8 00
F. intermedia spectabilis. <i>Showy Border Forsythia.</i> A strong-growing variety with very large golden yellow flowers completely covering the branches.	
2 to 3 feet.....	75 6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	90 8 00
F. suspensa. <i>Weeping Forsythia.</i> A wealth of slender, vine-like branches and golden bell-like blossoms.	
2 to 3 feet.....	50 4 00

FRINGE TREE. See *Chionanthus*.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

HAMAMELIS virginiana. *Common Witch-hazel.* Tall, Each native shrub with yellow flowers in the late fall.

2 to 3 feet.	.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 feet.	.....	90	7 50
4 to 5 feet.	.....	1 25	10 00

HIBISCUS syriacus. *Shrub Althea.* Old-fashioned garden shrubs, blooming in August and September.

2 to 3 feet.	.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.	.....	75	6 00

H., *Comte de Haimont.* Light pink.

2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.

H., *Jeanne d'Arc.* Pure white.

2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.

H., *paeoniæflora.* Rosy purple.

2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet.

HONEYSUCKLE. See *Lonicera*.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. *Snowhill Hydrangea.* Abundance of showy white snowball-like flowers in July. Does well in shady places.

18 to 24 inches.	.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet.	.....	75	6 00

H. paniculata grandiflora. *Hydrangea Peegee.* The well-known autumn-blooming variety; extra-large blossoms, turning pink late in the fall.

2 to 3 feet.	.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.	.....	90	8 00

HYPERICUM densiflorum. *St. John's-wort.* Clusters of bright yellow blooms in midsummer. Narrow, glossy green foliage.

18 to 24 inches.	.....	50	4 50
2 to 3 feet.	.....	75	6 00

ILEX verticillata. *Common Winter Berry.* A deciduous Holly much planted for its red berries in autumn. Thrives in damp soil.

18 to 24 inches.	.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet.	.....	75	6 00

JAPAN QUINCE. See *Cydonia*.

JETBEAD. See *Rhodotypos*.

KERRIA japonica floreplena. *Double Kerria.* Graceful shrub with deep green bark and yellow double blooms resembling small roses. Blooms from June to September.

2 to 3 feet.	.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet.	.....	75	6 00

LEATHERWOOD. See *Dicraea*.

For Shaded Situations, continued

Viburnum dentatum

Viburnum lentago

Viburnum molle

Viburnum tomentosum

For Binding Soil on Steep Banks

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum

Berberis thunbergi

Myrica cerifera

Rosa lucida alba

Rosa rugosa

Symphoricarpos racemosus

Symphoricarpos vulgaris



Hibiscus syriacus (Shrub Althea)

Shrubs with Rich Autumn Coloring

Aronia arbutifolia	
Berberis thunbergi	
Cornus paniculata	
Cotoneaster foveolata	
Cotoneaster horizontalis	
Euonymus alatus	
Oxydendrum arboreum	
Spiraea thunbergi	
Vaccinium corymbosum	

For Rock-Gardens

Cotoneaster horizontalis	
Deutzia gracilis	
Dirca palustris	
Rosa spinosissima altaica	
Viburnum carlesii	

How to Make a Hedge

Privet is usually planted 10 to 12 inches apart, though it may be set 8 to 10 inches if a dense hedge is desired. Make a trench 12 inches wide, and about 18 inches deep, placing well-rotted manure or bone-meal in the bottom and covering with soil. Set the plants about an inch deeper than they grew in the nursery; after planting, cut back to within 4 inches of the ground. After the plants have made a growth of 6 to 10 inches, prune off about one-half the new growth; following this plan the hedge can be kept in splendid condition.

A hedge of Barberry is usually formed by setting the plants in single rows 12 inches apart. The natural growth is so dense that it will form a perfect hedge without shearing; if the formal hedge is desired, the plants can be clipped and readily kept within bounds.

Usually when planting a hedge it is difficult to keep the small plants in a straight line. Here's a hint that



Regel Privet (Ligustrum regelianum)

Ligustrum · Privet

Ligustrum amurense. <i>Amur Privet.</i> An upright Privet Each which is hardier than California but has smaller foliage. Valuable as a hedge plant or tall screen.	10
18 to 24 inches..... \$15 per 100..	25 \$2 00
2 to 3 feet..... \$20 per 100..	35 3 00
3 to 4 feet..... \$25 per 100..	50 4 00
L. ibolium. <i>Ibolium Privet.</i> A cross between Iбота and California Privet. It has the attractive dark green leaves of the California and is of a more branching habit, making a more compact hedge in less time. Reports that Ibolium shows no signs of winter injury, when California has been killed to the ground, are being received from many places in the New England and Middle States.	
18 to 24 inches..... \$10 per 100..	1 50
2 to 3 feet..... \$12 per 100..	1 80
L. ibota. <i>Ibota Privet.</i> Strong-growing, spreading shrub, with graceful branches; white flowers in June, followed by black berries in fall. Unexcelled for tall informal hedge or shrub border.	
18 to 24 inches..... \$15 per 100..	25 2 00
2 to 3 feet..... \$18 per 100..	35 3 00
3 to 4 feet..... \$27 per 100..	50 4 50
4 to 5 feet..... \$35 per 100..	90 8 00
L. ibota regelianum. <i>Regel Privet.</i> Low-spreading shrub with pendent branches. Valuable for hedge and border planting. Foliage assumes rich tints in autumn.	
18 to 24 inches..... \$27.50 per 100..	35 3 00
2 to 2½ feet..... \$35 per 100..	50 4 00
L. ovalifolium. <i>California Privet.</i> This shrub is now in universal demand for hedge purposes. It will thrive almost everywhere, even in the crowded city atmosphere and at the seashore.	
12 to 18 inches..... \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000..	1 00
18 to 24 inches..... \$8 per 100, \$60 per 1,000..	1 20
2 to 3 feet..... \$10 per 100, \$85 per 1,000..	1 50

LILAC. See Syringa.

Lonicera · Honeysuckle

Lonicera bella albida. <i>White Belle Honeysuckle.</i> Tall shrub of graceful habit; white flowers in spring followed by showy red fruit by midsummer.	
2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 00	
3 to 4 feet..... 60 5 00	
4 to 5 feet..... 90 8 00	
L. fragrantissima. <i>Winter Honeysuckle.</i> A tall, broad-spreading shrub with rich green foliage and sweet-scented flowers in early spring.	
18 to 24 inches..... 50 4 00	
L. morrowi. <i>Morrow Honeysuckle.</i> A graceful shrub of medium height, with bluish green foliage. An abundance of red fruits stud the branches in early fall.	
2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 00	
L. atarica rosea. <i>Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle.</i> Form of preceding, with pink flowers freely produced.	
2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 00	
MOCK ORANGE. See Philadelphus.	
MYRICA carolinensis. <i>Northern Bayberry.</i> Low, spreading native shrub with rich green foliage, bearing an abundance of bluish white berries, which are frequently used for winter decoration.	
18 to 24 inches, B&B..... 75 6 00	
NANNY BERRY. See Viburnum lentago.	
PEARL BUSH. See Exochorda.	
PEA TREE. See Caragana.	
PHILADELPHUS coronarius. <i>Sweet Mock Orange.</i> True old-fashioned sweet Syringa. The most fragrant of all.	
2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 00	
3 to 4 feet..... 60 5 00	
P. coronarius aureus. <i>Golden Mock Orange.</i> Of compact habit; bright yellow foliage.	
12 to 18 inches..... 75 6 00	
18 to 24 inches..... 1 00 9 00	
P. lemoinei. <i>Lemoine Mock Orange.</i> Graceful, slender habit; producing an abundance of pure white flowers.	
2 to 3 feet..... 75 6 00	



Philadelphus coronarius (Mock Orange)

Philadelphus. New and Rare Varieties

P., *albatre*. Extremely free flowering, resembling *Virginal* in this respect. The branches are quite slender, droop gracefully, and carry dense panicles of double, pure white flowers.

18 to 24 inches. \$0 75 \$6 00

P., *Glacier*. The extremely attractive and beautiful flowers are double, rich cream color, and carried in clusters of six or seven, giving the appearance of one enormous bloom. 18 to 24 inches. 75 6 00

P., *Manteau d'Hermine*. A new pure white variety, of dwarf habit, with slender, drooping branches with sweet-scented flowers.

18 to 24 inches. 60 5 00

P., *Mt. Blanc*. Single. Clear white; flowers medium size.

18 to 24 inches. 50 4 00

P., *Norma*. The flowers are single, very large, and pure white. An extremely desirable variety because of the freedom of bloom. 18 to 24 inches. 75 6 00

P., *Ophelia*. Flowers mostly double, waxy white with plenty of golden stamens; delightful fragrance.

18 to 24 inches. 75 6 00

P., *Virginal*. This desirable Mock Orange is one of the best flowering shrubs introduced in recent years; vigorous growth; dark green foliage; large, fragrant, semi-double flowers. 18 to 24 inches. 75 6 50

2 to 3 feet. 1 00 9 00

PHOTINIA *villosa*. Upright shrub with glossy foliage and bright red fruits in fall. 5 to 6 feet. 1 50

6 to 8 feet. 2 00

PLUM. See *Prunus*.

PRIVET. See *Ligustrum*.

PRUNUS *glandulosa*. *Pink-flowering Almond*. Beautiful pink flowers in early spring.

2 to 3 feet. 75 6 00

P., *tomentosa*. *Nanking Cherry*. Tall shrub with arching branches, which are completely covered with delicate pink blossoms in early spring. 2 to 3 feet. 75 6 00

3 to 4 feet. 1 00 9 00

P., *triloba*. *Flowering Plum*. Shrub of medium size, with double pink flowers in early spring.

2 to 3 feet. 75 6 00

RHODOTYPOS *kerrioides*. *Jetbead*. Medium-sized shrub, bearing single white flowers followed by black berries. 18 to 24 inches. 50 4 00

2 to 3 feet. 75 6 00

How to Make a Hedge, continued

will help you. Cut one side of the trench perfectly straight up and down, and on the exact line where you want the plants to stand. Then set the plants against this straight edge and fill in the soil around the roots. Thus you will do away with the use of a line, will get the plants perfectly straight and cut the labor time at least in half. This plan can be followed with privet, barberry or other hedge plants.

Box Barberry is one of the finest—possibly the best of all—plants for a low hedge. As a border for a walk, or around a rose-bed or similar location, it has no superior in the plant world.

All of the Privets—California, Ibolium, Regel, and Iboa—can be used to advantage in hedge work. The foliage may drop in our severe New England winters; now and then the tops may suffer, but we have yet to hear of a hedge utterly killed by cold. When the buds begin to break in spring, the damaged shoots can readily be clipped and the hedge is as good as new—in fact, the clipping is a benefit, inducing stronger growth.

Your desire for a flowering hedge can be gratified by using *Spiraea vanhouttei* or *S. thunbergii*—either one will be useful and beautiful. For a low hedge *Spiraea Anthony Waterer* is good, and will bloom nearly all summer. *Rosa rugosa* likewise is valuable—good foliage, pretty flowers, bright red seed pods all winter.



Van Houtte Spirea is like a great bank of snow—one of our best white-flowering shrubs

Evergreen Shrubs for Special Locations

In addition to the evergreens noted on pages 4 to 6, the following (which are generally termed Broad-leaf Evergreen Shrubs) will be of value in home-ground plantings.

For Steep Banks

Euonymus radicans

Euonymus radicans minimus

Euonymus vegetus



Rhus Cotinus (Smoke Tree)

RHUS cotinus. *Common Smoke Tree.* An old-fashioned Each shrub with purplish clusters of fine flowers. 10

2 to 3 feet.....\$1 00 \$9 00

ROSES, NATIVE and SPECIES. See Roses, pages 35 to 37.

RUSSIAN OLIVE. See *Elæagnus angustifolia*.

SHADBLOW. See *Amelanchier*.

SMOKE TREE. See *Rhus cotinus*.

SNOWBALL. See *Viburnum plicatum*.

SNOWBERRY. See *Symporicarpos racemosus*.

SPICE-BUSH. See *Benzoin*.

Spiraea

Spiraea arguta. *Garland Spirea.* Resembles Thunberg in habit, but a better flowering variety.

2 to 3 feet.....50 4 00

S. bumalda, Anthony Waterer. *Crimson Summer Spirea.* A most desirable variety, having deep red flowers.

12 to 18 inches.....40 3 00

18 to 24 inches.....50 4 00

S. prunifolia plena. *Double Bridal Wreath.* Very erect, tall shrub, covered in May with small, double, white flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....75 6 00

S. thunbergi. *Thunberg Spirea.* A charming Spirea of graceful form and abundant white blooms. Desirable for its showy autumn tints.

18 to 24 inches.....50 4 00

S. trichocarpa. *Korean Spirea.* This handsome new Spirea was discovered in Korea and is now universally acknowledged as the best in cultivation. It blooms two weeks later than the familiar *Spiraea vanhouttei*, is of more compact habit, with attractive, glossy green foliage which is retained until late in the autumn. Large round clusters of white flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....1 50

S. vanhouttei. *Van Houtte Spirea.* The most beautiful of all the Spireas, both in flower and foliage. Graceful, drooping habit, loaded with round clusters of white flowers.

2 to 3 feet.....50 4 50

3 to 4 feet.....60 5 00

4 to 5 feet.....90 8 00

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. *Cut-leaf Stephanandra.* Graceful shrub; pendent branches and delicate fern-like foliage.

18 to 24 inches.....50 4 00

ST. JOHN'S-WORT. See *Hypericum*.



Syringa chinensis

SUMAC. See Rhus.

SWEET SHRUB. See Calycanthus.

SUMMERSWEET. See Clethra.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. *Common Snowberry*. Each
Slender shrub, bearing clusters of waxy white fruits
late in the fall.

2 to 3 feet.	50	\$0 50	10	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.	60	5 00		
S. vulgaris. <i>Coral Berry</i> . One of the best shrubs, with its attractive red fruits. Especially desirable for shady places but equally good in sunlight.				
2 to 3 feet.	50	4 00		
3 to 4 feet.	60	5 00		

Evergreen Shrubs for Shaded Situations

Andromeda floribunda	
Andromeda japonica	
Azalea amoena	
Azalea hinodegiri	
Kalmia latifolia	
Leucothoe catesbeiae	
Pachysandra terminalis	
Rhododendron carolinianum	
Rhododendron catawbiense	
Rhododendron maximum	

Syringa · Lilac

Syringa chinensis (rothomagensis). *Chinese Lilac*. A tall-growing shrub of graceful habit, with purple flowers.

2 to 3 feet.	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.	1 00	8 50
4 to 5 feet.	1 25	10 00

S. giraldi hybrids:

Claude Bernard. Semi-double; bright pink.		
Descartes. Single; pink-mauve.		
Lamartine. Single; rosy mauve.		
Vaaben. Double; pinkish mauve.		
18 to 24 inches.	1 25	10 00
2 to 3 feet.	1 50	12 50

S. japonica. *Japanese Tree Lilac*. A stately tree-like shrub. Large white blossoms in July.

2 to 3 feet.	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 feet.	1 50	13 50

S. josikaea. *Hungarian Lilac*. Glossy foliage; flowers a clear blue; later blooming than the common Lilac.

2 to 3 feet.	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet.	90	7 50
4 to 5 feet.	1 25	11 00

S. pekinensis. *Pekin Lilac*.

2 to 3 feet.	1 25	10 00
3 to 4 feet.	1 50	12 50

S. persica. *Persian Lilac*. A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches and pale lilac flowers.

2 to 3 feet.	75	6 00
S. persica alba. <i>White Persian Lilac</i> . Graceful habit; produces an abundance of white flowers.		

2 to 3 feet.	75	6 00
S. villosa. <i>Late Lilac</i> . Late bloomer of delicate pink color.		

2 to 3 feet.	75	6 00
Tamarix. See page 22		





Viburnum tomentosum. See page 23

For Rock-Gardens

Abelia grandiflora
Andromeda floribunda
Andromeda japonica
Azalea amœna
Azalea hinodegiri
Daphne cneorum
Euonymus radicans minimus

Ground-Covers for Shady Places

Euonymus radicans minimus
Hedera helix
Pachysandra terminalis
Vinca minor



Lilac, Marie Legraye

Syringa vulgaris. <i>Common Lilac.</i> Probably the best known of all shrubs. Very effective in large groupings. Makes an excellent hedge.	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 feet.....	90	7 50
S. vulgaris alba. <i>Common White Lilac.</i> The old White Lilac, growing oftentimes to tree-like proportions.		
18 to 24 inches.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00

Hybrid Lilacs

Rapid strides have been made in the improvement of the Lilac by a number of European specialists. The trusses have been enlarged, many of them have double flowers of great size, ranging in color from white and creamy white to soft shades of pink, blue and purple.

We cannot supply any hybrid Lilacs in the larger sizes. There is nothing to be gained by waiting for larger sizes, as the demand is greater than the production.

Alphonse Lavalle. Double; panicle medium size. Flowers large and very double, reddish purple. 2 to 3 feet, and 3 to 4 feet.

Charles Joly. Large, double, purple flower. 2 to 3 feet.

Charles X. Single; purplish red. 2 to 3 feet.

Congo. Single; deep wine-red. 2 to 3 feet.

Frau Bertha Dammann. Double; pure white. 2 to 3 feet.

Jacques Calot. Delicate pink or rose. 2 to 3 feet.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single; panicle long, individual flower large, dark purplish red. One of the best dark-colored varieties. 2 to 3 feet.

Marie Legraye. Single. Medium size trusses of pure white, very free bloomer. Of quite dwarf habit. 2 to 3 feet.

Mme. Casimir Perier. Double; white. 2 to 3 feet.

Mme. Florent Stepman. Single; large panicles, pure white blooms. 2 to 3 feet.

Mme. Lemoine. Double; very large trusses of creamy white flowers which are quite double. Strong, upright grower. 2 to 3 feet, and 3 to 4 feet.

Pres. Carnot. Double; compact panicles of large size. Lilac-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

Pres. Grevy. Double; very large trusses. Individual florets very double, soft blue. There is no true blue but this variety is the best bluish shade. Very strong grower. 2 to 3 feet, and 3 to 4 feet.

Princess Alexandra. Single; white. 2 to 3 feet.

Pyramidalis. Double; rosy blue. 2 to 3 feet.

Prices on above named Lilacs, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10. 3 to 4 feet \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

TAMARIX africana. *African Tamarix.* An unusually attractive shrub with long feathery spikes of light green foliage; delicate pink flowers. Each 10
2 to 3 feet..... \$0 50 \$4 00

T. odessana. *Odessa Tamarix.* Similar to above, with silvery gray foliage and lavender flowers. 2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 00

VACCINIUM corymbosum. *High-bush Blueberry.* Handsome pinkish white flowers; edible blue berries; will grow in moist or dry soils. 2 to 3 feet..... 1 50 12 50
3 to 4 feet..... 1 75 16 00

Viburnum

Viburnum carlesi. *Fragrant Viburnum.* A beautiful variety, bearing small clusters of sweet-scented white flowers. 12 inches..... 1 50 13 00

V. cassinoides. *Wither-rod.* A native variety; cream-colored blossoms followed by most attractive fruit, ranging from pink to deep red. 18 to 24 inches..... 50 4 00
2 to 3 feet..... 75 6 00

V. dentatum. *Arrow-wood.* A vigorous grower; white flowers followed by black fruit. Does well in moist ground. 2 to 3 feet..... 50 4 00
3 to 4 feet..... 75 6 00
4 to 5 feet..... 1 25 10 00

V. lantana. *Wayfaring Tree.* Tall-growing shrub; silvery cut foliage. Produces an abundance of large black fruits. 2 to 3 feet..... 75 6 00



Viburnum plicatum (Japanese Snowball)

			10	Evergreen Vines for Low Walls
<i>Viburnum lentago.</i> <i>Nanny Berry.</i>	Tall-growing. The young foliage has a bronze cast, later turning to rich green.			
2 to 3 feet.		\$0 50	\$4 00	<i>Euonymus minimus</i>
3 to 4 feet.		75	6 00	<i>Euonymus radicans</i>
<i>V. opulus.</i> <i>European Cranberry Bush.</i>	White, flat flowers, followed by large red fruits closely resembling cranberries.			<i>Euonymus vegetus</i>
2 to 3 feet.		50	4 00	<i>Hedera helix</i>
3 to 4 feet.		75	6 00	
<i>V. plicatum.</i> <i>Japanese Snowball.</i>	Large cluster of pure white flowers in May; rich dark green foliage.	1 00	9 00	
2 to 3 feet.				
<i>V. sieboldi.</i> <i>Siebold Viburnum.</i>	One of the handsomest of all shrubs, having glossy green foliage, single white flowers, and most gorgeous fruit, first turning yellow, then orange, red, and black.	75	6 00	
2 to 3 feet.				
<i>V. tomentosum.</i> <i>Double-file Viburnum.</i>	Similar in habit to Plicatum but having single flowers; foliage turns to rich bronzy tints in autumn.	75	6 00	
2 to 3 feet.		75	6 00	
3 to 4 feet.		90	8 00	

WAYFARING TREE. See *Viburnum lantana*.

Weigela

<i>Weigela, Eva Rathke.</i>	<i>Carmine Weigela.</i> The most showy of all Weigelas; rather dwarf in habit. Deep red flowers appearing throughout the summer.		
18 to 24 inches.		50	4 00
2 to 3 feet.		75	6 00
<i>W. rosea.</i> <i>Pink Weigela.</i>	Moderately dwarf; flowers a very light pleasing pink. 2 to 3 feet.	50	4 50
3 to 4 feet.		60	5 00
<i>W. rosea variegata.</i>	Variegated leaved form of the preceding. 2 to 3 feet.	75	6 00

WINTER BERRY. See *Ilex*.

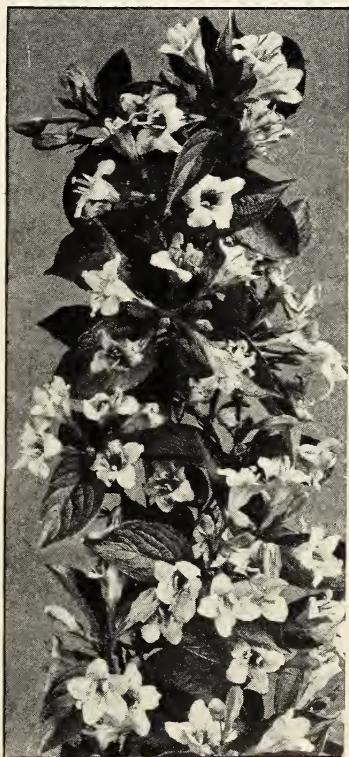
WITCH-HAZEL. See *Hamamelis*.

WITHE-ROD. See *Viburnum cassinoides*.

YELLOWROOT. See *Zanthorhiza*.

ZANTHORHIZA *apiifolia.* *Yellowroot.* Dwarf shrub useful for ground-cover and undergrowth. Thrives either in sun or shade.

8 to 12 inches. 40 3 00



Pink Weigela

Vines for Special Locations

This list should be of great assistance in planning special sections of your garden or grounds.

For Binding Soil on Steep Banks

Akebia quinata
Ampelopsis engelmanni
Celastrus scandens
Lonicera japonica
Lycium chinensis
Rosa wichuraiana

For Shady Spots

Akebia quinata
Aristolochia siphonophora
Hedera helix
Lonicera japonica halliana

Self-Clinging for Walls or Buildings

Ampelopsis engelmanni
Ampelopsis veitchii
Bignonia radicans
Euonymus radicans
Euonymus vegetus
Hedera helix
Hydrangea petiolaris

For Pergolas

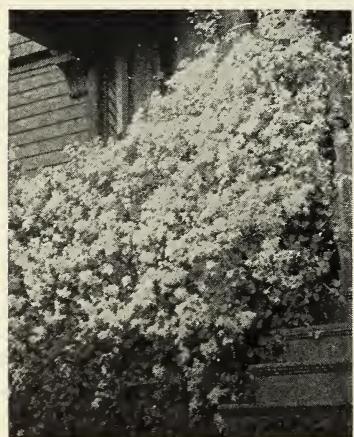
Actinidia arguta
Aristolochia siphonophora
Polygonum auberti
Wisteria sinensis
Wisteria sinensis alba

For Stone Walls

Ampelopsis engelmanni
Bignonia radicans
Celastrus scandens
Clematis paniculata

To Make Things Grow

On page 39 you will find listed some of the best fertilizers for home-gardens. Not unsightly, easily applied, safe to handle, and reasonable in price.



Clematis paniculata

Vines

ACTINIDIA arguta. <i>Bower Actinidia</i> .	Rapid-growing Each vine with dark green foliage.	10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1 00	\$8 50
AKEBIA quinata. <i>Five-leaf Akebia</i> .	A dainty vine for the arbor with shiny, five-lobed leaves.	
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia engelmanni. <i>Engelmann Creeper</i> .	Similar to Virginia Creeper, but with smaller leaves. Will cling to walls.	
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
A. tricuspidata. <i>Boston Ivy; Japanese Creeper</i> .	The most popular vine for climbing and clinging to walls.	
2-year.....	50	4 50
ARISTOLOCHIA siphonophora. <i>Dutchman's Pipe</i> .	A vigorous and rapid-growing vine with large, light green leaves.	
2-year.....	1 50	12 50
BIGNONIA radicans. <i>Trumpet Creeper</i> .	Desirable vine with brilliant red, trumpet-like flowers.	
2-year.....	50	4 00
BITTERSWEET. See Celastrus.		
BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis tricuspidata.		
CELASTRUS orbiculatus. <i>Oriental Bittersweet</i> .	Brilliant red fruit in autumn.	
2 to 3 feet.....	50	3 50
C. scandens. <i>American Bittersweet</i> .	Rapid-growing; orange-yellow fruit. Valuable for covering stone walls and slopes.	
2 to 3 feet.....	50	3 50
CLEMATIS crispa. <i>Curly Clematis</i> .	An old-fashioned garden favorite, producing rather long, individual flowers of various shades of blue.	
2-year.....	75	6 00
C. Hybrids. <i>Large-flowering Clematis</i> .	Henry, White; Jackmani, Purple; Mme. Edouard André, Wine-red; Ramona, Lavender.	
2-year.....	1 00	8 50
C. paniculata. <i>Sweet Autumn Clematis</i> .	Handsome foliage; abundance of pure white flowers in August.	
2-year.....	50	4 00
3-year.....	75	6 00
6-year, B&B.....	2 00	18 50
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. See Aristolochia.		
ENGLISH IVY. See Hedera helix.		
FLEECE VINE. See Polygonum.		
HEDERA helix. <i>English Ivy</i> .	Useful, evergreen climbing vine for shady places.	
18 to 24 inches, from 4-inch pots.....	75	6 00
HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera.		
HYDRANGEA petiolaris. <i>Climbing Hydrangea</i> .	A vine little known but of unusual merit, having well-defined Hydrangea blossoms and rich, glossy leaves.	
3-inch pot plants.....	1 50	
JAPANESE CREEPER. See Ampelopsis tricuspidata.		
JAPAN IVY. See Ampelopsis tricuspidata.		
LONICERA japonica halliana. <i>Hall Japanese Honeysuckle</i> .	Dark green foliage; fragrant yellow and white flowers.	
Valuable for dense screen on lattice, or as a ground-cover under trees.		
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
LYCIUM chinense. <i>Chinese Matrimony Vine</i> .	Hardy, vigorous plant suitable for embankments.	
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
MATRIMONY VINE. See Lycium.		
POLYGONUM auberti. <i>China Fleece Vine</i> .	One of the most desirable flowering climbers, producing through summer and fall, great sprays of white flowers.	
2-year.....	1 00	9 00
TECOMA. See Bignonia.		
TRUMPET CREEPER. See Bignonia.		
VIRGINIA CREEPER. See Ampelopsis quinquefolia.		
WISTERIA sinensis. <i>Chinese Wisteria</i> .	The common purple Wisteria with the short, compact blooms.	
18 to 24 inches, grafted.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50
W. sinensis alba. <i>White Chinese Wisteria</i> .	Less vigorous grower than preceding; white blooms.	
18 to 24 inches, grafted.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 50	12 50



Hardy Perennials are the main-stay of every garden. From the primulas of early spring to the last chrysanthemum of autumn there is a continuous profusion of color

Herbaceous Perennials

Most varieties of hardy plants are thoroughly at home in New England. In spite of the sharp winters, the roots need little, if any protection, although a little mulch of leaves or straw is always of benefit. Hardy Perennials give more genuine satisfaction, because of the freedom of growth and charm of color, than almost anything else in the whole plant kingdom.

Strong, field-grown plants, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100,
except where otherwise noted

ACHILLEA ptarmica. *Boule de Neige. Sneezewort.* A new variety with double white flowers; good for cutting. June to Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ACONITUM fischeri. *Azure Monkshood.* A dwarf variety, with pale blue flowers. Valuable for planting in semi-shade. Sept., Oct. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

ÆGOPODIUM podogoria variegatum. *Silveredge Goutweed.* Splendid for covering the ground under trees and high shrubs; rapid growing; variegated foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ALTHAEA rosea. *Hollyhock.* The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite and should be planted more extensively. Double Pink, Red, White, and Single, mixed. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ALUM-ROOT. See *Heuchera americana*.

ALYSSUM saxatile. *Goldentuft.* A fine little plant for the rock-garden or as a foreground plant in the border; yellow blooms. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ANCHUSA italicica. *Dropmore Bugloss.* An effective plant with pretty gentian-blue flowers.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria kelwayi. *Kelway Camomile.* Finely cut foliage; golden yellow blooms produced all summer. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

AQUILEGIA cærulea. *Colorado Columbine.* As a cut-flower, the Long-spurred Aquilegias are unexcelled and they have a long flowering season. Deep blue.

A. chrysanthia. *Golden Columbine.* Beautiful, golden yellow flowers.

A. Mrs. Scott Elliott's Strain. The very best of the Long-spurred Hybrids, and come in various shades. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

A. vulgaris Hybrids. Various shades from light pink to dark maroon.

A. vulgaris nivea. *Munstead White Columbine.* Pure white flowers.

ARABIS alpina. *Rock Cress.* Adapted for rock-gardens and borders. Pure white flowers. 6 to 8 in. April, May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

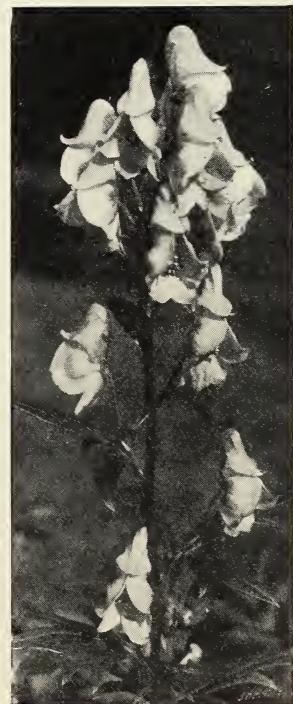
ARTEMISIA vulgaris lactiflora. *White Mugwort.* A tall-growing plant with fine-cut foliage and fragrant white flowers. Aug., Sept.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. *Butterfly Weed.* A native plant with bright orange flowers. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for \$10, \$22 per 100.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10,
\$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted

Planting Perennials

Perennials should be set deep enough to cover all the roots. The chief essential is to have every portion of the root-system in firm contact with the soil. Many newly planted herbaceous plants die from being "hung." This condition results from packing the soil around



Aconitum

the crown of the plant, while the roots are left suspended in the opening in the soil. Failure to place the soil against the roots is responsible for the trouble.

The hole should be made sufficiently large so that when the roots are put in they will not stand up around the top of the plant like a collar. It is advisable to make the hole somewhat deeper than necessary.



Delphinium. See page 27

ASTERS, HYBRID. *Hardy Aster.* Every garden should have a few of these plants. They bloom when other flowers are scarce and are very good for massing. Sept., Oct.

A., *Climax.* One of the best in cultivation. Large, lavender-blue flowers with golden yellow centers.

A., *Glen Eyrie.* A very effective variety, bearing large mauve-pink flowers. 6 to 7 ft.

A., *Mauve Cushion.* A distinct species, forming a circular, cushion-like plant $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet across, rarely exceeding 9 inches in height. The flowers of delicate mauve, with silvery white reflection, measure over $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The blooms are at their best in early November.

A., *Mrs. F. W. Rayner.* Large, rosy crimson flowers. 4 ft.

Aster novae-angliae. *New England Aster.* Large purple flowers with yellow centers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

A. *subcæruleus.* *India Aster.* Large, bluish violet flowers 3 inches across. 10 to 12 in. June, July. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

A. *tataricus.* *Tatarian Aster.* An excellent hardy Aster for the perennial border. Flowers blue or purplish. 3 to 5 ft. Oct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ASTILBE chinensis. *Chinese Astilbe.* Large heads of silvery pink flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

A. *arendsi* *Hybrids.* The following varieties of hardy hybrid Astilbes will thrive in any good, rich soil, if given plenty of water during the growing season. Flowers freely produced on showy panicles. June, July.

A., *Juno.* Violet-rose plumes; strong, upright growth.

A., *Kriemhilde.* Salmon-rose. Very good variety.

A., *Rose Pearl.* Shell-pink; pyramidal trusses. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

BABY'S BREATH. See *Gypsophila*.

BALLOON FLOWER. See *Platycodon*.

BEEBALM. See *Monarda*.

BELLFLOWER. See *Campanula carpatica*.

BETONY. See *Stachys*.

BLEEDING-HEART. See *Dicentra*.

BOCCONIA cordata. *Plume Poppy.* Beautiful in foliage and flower, and adapted for planting in the shrubbery borders. Flowers creamy white, in terminal panicles. 6 to 8 ft. July, Aug.

BOLTONIA asteroides. *White Boltonia.* Pure white, aster-like flowers produced in great profusion; fine for cutting. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

B. *latisquama.* *Violet Boltonia.* A form of the above with pinkish lavender flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

BUSH CLOVER. See *Lespedeza*.

BUTTERCUP. See *Ranunculus*.

BUTTERFLY WEED. See *Asclepias*.

CAMOMILE. See *Anthemis*.

CAMPANULA carpatica. *Carpathian Bellflower.* A dwarf variety, growing 8 inches high, with clear blue flowers on erect stems. As an edging plant, for the hardy border or rock-garden, it is unsurpassed.

C. *carpatica alba.* *White Carpathian Bellflower.* A pure white form of the preceding.

C. *glomerata.* *Danesblood.* Dense clusters of funnel-shaped, violet-blue flowers. 18 in. June to Aug.

C. *glomerata superba.* *Showy Cluster Bellflower.* More compact than the above variety, with large clusters of deepest blue flowers.

C. *persicifolia.* *Peach-leaf Bellflower.* Blue, bell-shaped flowers arranged along a tall flower-spike. 3 ft. June, July.

C. *persicifolia alba.* *White Peach-leaf Bellflower.* White form of above.

CAMPION. See *Lychnis*.

CANDYTUFT. See *Iberis*.

CARDINAL FLOWER. See *Lobelia*.

CAT-TAIL GAYFEATHER. See *Liatris*.

CERASTIUM tomentosum. *Snow-in-Summer.* Silvery foliage, with white, satiny flowers. Fine for rockery. 8 in. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY. When all other flowers in the garden have been browned by the frost, the Hardy Chrysanthemums burst forth in a profusion of bloom and color. They grow best when planted in a sheltered location, in a light sandy loam where the water does not stand. Mulch plants during the winter.

C., *Alice Howell.* Orange-yellow. Bloom Sept. 25 to Oct. 5.

C., *Autumn Glow.* Large; red. Oct. 20 to 30.

C., *Brown Bessie.* (Pompon.) Reddish bronze. Oct. 15 to 20.

C., *Framefield.* Purest white; very early. Sept. 15 to 20.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted

Chrysanthemum, Harvest Moon. (Pompon.) Pure golden yellow. Oct. 10 to 20.

C., Homestead. Silvery mauve. Oct. 1 to 10.

C., Le Pactole. Large, bronzy yellow flower. Oct. 15 to 20.

C., Maduse. Terra-cotta-bronze. Oct. 15 to 20.

C., Maid of Kent. (Pompon.) White. Oct. 15 to 20.

C., Normandie. Cream-white, yellow center; early. Sept. 20 to 30.

C., Ruth Cumming. Glowing reddish bronze. Oct. 1 to 10.

C., Skibo. (Pompon.) Yellow, with reddish center. Oct. 1 to 10.

C. *maximum* hybridum. *Shasta Daisy.* Pure white, daisy-like flowers 4 inches in diameter. 1 to 2 ft. June to Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

COLUMBINE. See *Aquilegia*.

CONEFLOWER. See *Echinacea*.

CLEMATIS davidiana. Flowers are tubular in form and a delicate lavender-blue in color; quite sweetly scented. Aug., Sept. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CONVALLARIA majalis. *Lily-of-the-valley.* A great favorite. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CORAL BELLS. See *Heuchera*.

CORAL LILY. See *Lilium tenuifolium*.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. *Lance Coreopsis.* One of the best golden yellow flowers for the garden. Excellent for cut-flowers. 2 to 3 ft. June to Oct. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

C. *verticillata*. *Thread-leaf Coreopsis.* Rich golden yellow flowers; cut foliage. 2 ft. July to Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

DAY LILY. See *Hemerocallis*.

DELPHINIUM. *Larkspur.* Our best blue flower for cutting, and should be planted freely. Thrives in well-fertilized soil.

D. *belladonna*. Light sky-blue.

D. *bellamosa*. Dark blue.

D. *chinense*. *Slender Larkspur.* A very pretty variety, with fine feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles.

D., *Gold Medal* Hybrids. Large flowers on spikes 2 feet long and over, the majority running in the lighter shades of blue. 5 to 6 ft.

DIANTHUS barbatus. *Sweet William.* The old-fashioned Sweet William should not be forgotten for the garden. It is hard to find anything that will surpass it. The flowers are lasting and fine for cutting. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

D. *chinensis hedewigii*. *Hedewig Pink.* Very large flowers of brilliant colors, from pure white to rich crimson; some are laced or striped. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

D. *deltoides*, *Brilliant.* *Maiden Pink.* A beautiful little plant with narrow leaves and bearing a profusion of small crimson-red flowers during June and July. A most striking rock-plant.

D. *grenadin*. Large flowers on stems 12 to 15 inches long. Three shades: pink, white and yellow. 12 to 18 in. May, June.

D. *plumarius*. *Grass Pinks.* Large fragrant flowers on long stems. Very good for rockeries. 1½ ft. June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

DICENTRA eximia. *Fringed Bleeding-heart.* A dwarf-growing variety with beautiful finely cut foliage and short racemes of purplish red flowers. 1½ ft. All summer. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

D. *spectabilis*. *Bleeding-heart.* An old-fashioned favorite. Prefers semi-shade and plenty of moisture. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

DICTAMNUS albus. *Gas Plant.* The most satisfactory hardy plant in cultivation. It has rich green foliage and curious white flowers. 2 to 3 ft. June. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

D. *albus ruber*. *Purple Gas Plant.* A pink form of the preceding. 2 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

DIGITALIS purpurea. *Common Foxglove.* An old-fashioned border plant; purple flowers with spotted throats. 3 to 5 ft. June, July. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

D. *purpurea alba*. *Common White Foxglove.* White form of above. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

D., *Giant Shirley*. The flower-heads are over 3 feet long, crowded with big, bell-shaped blossoms. Colors range from white and shell-pink to deepest rose, many attractively dotted with crimson or chocolate. We offer them in mixture. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

DORONICUM magnificum. *Sunflower Leopard-bane.* Large, bright yellow flowers in early spring; valuable for cutting. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ECHINACEA purpurea. *Coneflower.* Crimson-purple flower with a dark cone in the center. Good for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. July to Sept.

EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. *Mistflower.* A pretty plant with light blue flowers similar to ageratum. 1 to 1½ ft. Aug. till frost.

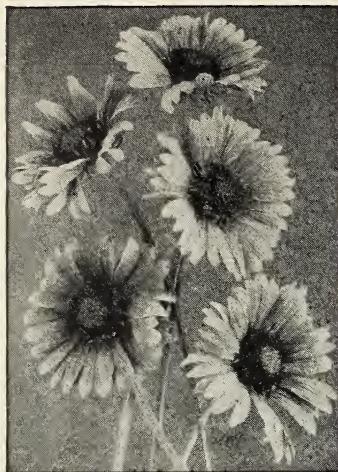
EUPHORBIA corollata. *Flowering Spurge.* Bears masses of small, pretty, white flowers. Valuable for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. July, Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

sary, so that after a little soil is filled in, the plant may be raised slightly to its permanent position. This tends to straighten out the roots as they grow naturally.

The soil should be made as fine as possible. Scatter a portion of this fine soil over the roots and press firmly. Gradually fill the hole, continuing to press, and if necessary use an ample supply of water. When the hole is filled within an inch or so of the top, it is wise to fill the rest with loose soil, which will act as a mulch and retain moisture. Do not be in too much of a hurry—use care in setting and your reward will be strong, blooming plants.



Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted



Gaillardia grandiflora



Hemerocallis fulva kwanso

FALSE DRAGONHEAD. See *Physostegia*.

FILIPENDULA hexapetala fl.-pl. Double Dropwort. Beautiful fern-like foliage. Double white flowers. 2 to 3 ft. May, June.

FLAX. See *Linum*.

FLOWERING SPURGE. See *Euphorbia*.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See *Myosotis*.

FOXGLOVE. See *Digitalis*.

FUNKIA. See *Hosta*.

GAILLARDIA aristata. *Common Perennial Gaillardia.* Showiest of hardy perennials, producing yellow flowers, splashed with red. Blooms the entire season, from June. 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. G., Portola. This new variety is of compact, upright habit. Very large flowers of rich coppery scarlet, tipped with golden yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

G., Golden Gleam. A new variety offered for the first time. Large flowers of a pleasing clear yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

GAS PLANT. See *Dictamnus*.

GLOBE FLOWER. See *Trollius*.

GOLDENTUFT. See *Alyssum*.

GOOTWEED. See *Ægopodium*.

GRASS PINK. See *Dianthus plumarius*.

GREEK VALERIAN. See *Polemonium*.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. *Baby's Breath.* An excellent plant for the hardy border or rockery. The very minute flowers, if cut and dried, will keep indefinitely.

G., Bristol Fairy. (New.) White; very double; continuous bloomer. A decided improvement over the old-fashioned variety. 1-yr., 50 cts. each, \$4.75 for 10.

HELENIUM autumnale. *Common Sneezeweed.* Desirable border plant with golden yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

H. autumnale rubrum. *Red Sneezeweed.* A splendid new variety; deep ox-blood-red, changing to terra-cotta. 5 to 6 ft. Sept.

H., Riverton Beauty. Rich, lemon-yellow with large, dark center.

5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

H., Riverton Gem. A new variety; terra-cotta changing to wallflower-red. 5 to 6 ft. Aug., Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Hemerocallis · Day Lily

All of the varieties of *Hemerocallis* are perfectly hardy and may readily be naturalized along streams or in moist places. The blooming period is from May to August.

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Dr. Regel. Orange-yellow.

Flava. *Lemon Day Lily.* Clear lemon-yellow.

Fulva. *Tawny Day Lily.* Coppery orange.

Fulva kwanso. *Double Tawny Day Lily.* Rich orange-red.

Luteola. *Golden Day Lily.* Bright golden yellow.

Middendorffii. *Amur Day Lily.* Golden yellow.

Thunbergi. *Japanese Day Lily.* Lemon-yellow.

HEUCHERA americana. *American Alum-root.* A native plant with mottled foliage and bright pink flowers. 2 to 3 ft. July. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

H. brizoidea. *Pink Bells.* New. It has the same foliage as *Heuchera sanguinea*, but the color is not as brilliant, though it produces many more flowers. 18 in. June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

H. sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* Small coral-red flowers produced in loose clusters. 1½ ft. July to Oct. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

HIBISCUS HYBRID, Red Marvel. *Red Rose Mallow.* Large flowers in shades of crimson and pink. 3 to 5 ft. Aug., Sept.

HOLLYHOCK. See *Althaea*.

HOSTA lancifolia undulata. *Variegated Wavy-leaf Plantain Lily.* Leaves variegated white and green.

H. plantaginea grandiflora. *White Plantain Lily.* Flowers purest white.

IBERIS gibraltarica. *Gibraltar Candytuft.* Large, delicate lilac flowers. Should be protected.

I. sempervirens. *Evergreen Candytuft.* A very desirable dwarf plant with evergreen foliage and masses of white flowers. 8 to 10 in. April, May.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10,
\$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted



Border of Iris germanica

Iris germanica · German Iris

The Iris is one of the finest of our hardy plants, with orchid-like flowers ranging in color from white through mauve to deep blue and purple. Not particular as to soil or location, except they want sunshine a part of the day.

RATINGS. The figures given after each variety are the ratings given by the American Iris Society in 1921. 9.5 is almost perfect; 9.0 very fine; 8.0 very good; 7.0 good. Note the uniform high rating of the following.

In the descriptions, S. is used to signify standards, or the erect petals; F. falls, or the drooping petals.

Choice New Introductions

Ambassadeur. (Vilmorin, 1921.) 9.4. S. smoky lavender; F. velvety purple-maroon. A regal flower. One of the best of the newer varieties. 40 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Cecil Minturn. (Farr, 1922.) S. and F. a soft shade of cattleya-rose, with broad petals, gracefully waved and crinkled. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Lent A. Williamson. (Williamson, 1918.) 9.6. S. campanula-blue-violet; F. rich royal purple. Rated in 1922 by American Iris Society as the finest Iris in the world. 40 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Lord of June. (Yeld, 1911.) 9.1. S. pale lavender-blue; F. deep aniline-blue. A magnificent variety. 40 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Mme. Chobaut. (Dennis, 1916.) 8.5. S. and F. a rich Prussian-red, with faint brown veins on a pale chalcedony ground. 36 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Mme. Gaudichau. (Millet, 1914.) 9.3. S. and F. rich, deep purple; undoubtedly the largest and finest of this shade. 42 in. \$1.50 each.

Queen Caterina. (Sturtevant, 1918.) 9.0. S. and F. a beautiful uniform shade of clear orchid-purple. 40 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Shekinah. (Sturtevant, 1918.) 8.8. S. and F. pale yellow, deepening to amber at base of petals. 36 in. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

General List of German Iris

30 cts. each, \$2 for 10 of one variety

Archeveque. (Vilmorin, 1911.) 8.3. S. and F. deep velvety purple. 24 in.

Caprice. (Vilmorin, 1904.) 7.5. S. rosy red; F. deeper rosy red. 24 in.

Flavescens. 7.0. S. and F. a pale lemon-yellow. 20 in.

Florentina alba. 7.6. S. and F. white, slightly tinged lavender; very early. 24 in.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.
\$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted

The Parade of the Irises

It is a far cry from the old-fashioned Blue Flag of days gone by to the modern Iris. The colors are glorious, and the flowering season extends four to six weeks. *Iris pumila* is first, blooming in April,



Iris, Florentina alba

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS, continued

Iris King. (Goes & Koememann, 1907.) S. clear lemon-yellow; F. rich maroon, bordered yellow. 24 in.

Jacquesiana. (Lemon, 1840.) 8.0. S. rich coppery rose; F. rich maroon. An old variety but one of the choicest Irises. 30 in.

Kochi. 7.8. S. and F. rich claret-purple; early variety. 20 in.

Mme. Chereau. (Lemon, 1844.) 7.4. S. and F. pale blue, margin penciled darker blue.

Pallida dalmatica. (True.) 8.8. S. clear lavender-blue; F. clear lavender. A superb variety. 40 in.

Quaker Lady. (Farr, 1909.) 8.4. S. smoky lavender, with yellow shadings at base; F. ageratum-blue and old-gold. 36 in.

Queen of May. 7.4. S. and F. a clear rosy lavender. 26 in.

Rhein Nixe. (Goes & Koememann, 1910.) 8.4. S. pure white; F. violet-blue, with a white edge. 28 in.

Sherwin-Wright. (Kohankie, 1915.) 7.6. S. and F. bright golden yellow. 24 in.

Iris Kaempferi · Japanese Iris

50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

Gekka-no-nami. Double; midseason to late; finely formed flower; medium size; white.

Kumo-no-wye. Double; large; splendid form; velvety royal blue.

Manadzuru. Single; midseason; dark maroon on opening, shading to royal purple, with slight royal blue lines at base.

Pyramid. Deep blue, suffused royal purple; light blue at base; six petals.

Taiheiraku. Midseason; rich maroon-purple; six petals.

Tsuru-no-kegomo. Single; midseason; large; white, with faint yellow lines at base.

Other Irises

Iris cristata. *Crested Iris.* A dwarf native species with handsome blue flowers. Short green foliage. 4 to 6 in. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

I. ochroleuca. *Yellow-band Iris.* A most desirable variety with pale yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft. June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

I. orientalis. A beautiful Iris of the most vivid velvety deep blue, of medium size and blooming with great freedom. 2 to 3 ft.

I. pseudacorus. *Yellow Flag Iris.* The common Yellow Flag. Robust grower; flowers of medium size, clear deep yellow. 3 to 5 ft. June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

I. pumila. Blooms before Germanica; has smaller flowers. 6 to 15 in.

I. pumila, Bridesmaid. White, splashed light blue.

I. pumila cyanæa. Deep blue, white veining.

I. pumila excelsa. Clear yellow.

I. sibirica alba. *White Siberian Iris.* Foliage somewhat like the Japan Iris; dainty white flowers on tall stems. 2 to 3 ft.

I. sibirica, Snow Queen. A handsome variety with beautiful pure white flowers; very free flowering. 2 ft. June.

KNIPHOFIA pfitzeriana. *Bonfire Torch Lily.* The ever-blooming flame flower; all season; best variety for massing. It is best to dig these plants up in the fall and store in a cool cellar. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LARKSPUR. See *Delphinium*.

LATHYRUS latifolius. *Perennial Pea.* Large flowers, similar to the annual sweet pea. Pink and white varieties. 3 ft. June to Aug.

LAVANDULA officinalis. *True Lavender.* The true sweet lavender; needs protection in winter; blue flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LEOPARD-BANE. See *Donorium*.

LESPEDEZA formosa. *Purple Bush Clover.* Purple flowers in September and October. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. *Cat-tail Gayfeather.* Flowers rosy purple, in dense spikes. 4 to 6 ft. July, Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

LILIUM candidum. *Madonna Lily.* Well-known fragrant garden Lily. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

L. regale. *Royal Lily.* One of the most satisfactory hardy Lilies for the garden. Flowers white slightly suffused with pink, with a pronounced canary-yellow throat. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

L. speciosum album. The Speciosum varieties are the most satisfactory of the Japanese Lilies. Large, white flowers, with greenish band running through each petal. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

L. superbum. *American Turk's-cap Lily.* Flowers are bright orange with dark spots. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

L. tenuifolium. *Coral Lily.* Rich scarlet. One to twenty nodding flowers on each stem. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

L. tigrinum splendens. *Giant Tiger Lily.* Large orange-red flowers spotted with bright purple.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. See *Convallaria*.

LIMONIUM latifolium. *Big-leaf Sea Lavender.* A graceful plant for the border or rockery, with mist-like flowers. 1 to 2 ft. Aug., Sept.



Iris lavigata (Japanese Iris)

followed by *I. cristata* and *I. orientalis*; then comes the great German Iris family, with the magnificent Japanese varieties closing the season with a burst of splendor.



Perennial Sweet Peas (Lathyrus)

LINUM perenne. *Perennial Flax.* A very fine border or rockery plant, with graceful, glaucous foliage and large blue flowers. 18 in. June to Aug.

LOBELIA cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* A very beautiful native plant often bearing 10 to 12 fiery, cardinal-red spikes to a plant. Prefers a moist location. 2 to 3 ft. July, Aug.

LOOSESTRIFE. See *Lythrum*.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. *Washington Lupine.* Pea-shaped flowers on spikes. Should be planted in moist location. 2 to 3 ft. June, July. Blue, Pink, and White.

LYCHNIS chalcedonica. *Maltese Cross.* Brilliant orange-scarlet. Fine border plant. 1 to 2 ft. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

L. haageana. *Haage Campion.* Very showy, producing orange-scarlet flowers in May and June. 1 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. viscaria splendens. *Rose-pink Campion.* Double, bright crimson flowers, resembling Scotch Pinks. 12 to 15 in. May, June. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

LYSIMACHIA nummularia. *Moneywort.* Valuable for planting under trees where grass will not grow, as it quickly forms a dense carpet. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. *Rose Loosestrife.* A strong-growing plant with long spikes of rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft. July to Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

MADONNA LILY. See *Lilium candidum*.

MALLOW. See *Hibiscus*.

MEADOWSWEET. See *Filipendula*.

MISTFLOWER. See *Eupatorium*.

MONARDA didyma superbum. *Oswego Beebalm.* A very showy plant with aromatic foliage, producing bright scarlet flowers in July and August. 3 to 4 ft. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

MONEYWORT. See *Lysimachia*.

MONKSHOOD. See *Aconitum*.

MOSS PHLOX. See *Phlox subulata*.

MUGWORT. See *Artemisia*.

MYOSOTIS scorpioides. *True Forget-me-not.* The true variety, blooming all summer. Valuable for shady or moist places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ONOTHERA fruticosa youngi. *Young's Sundrops.* A strong-growing plant with lemon-yellow flowers borne in profusion.

ORIENTAL POPPY. See *Papaver orientale*.

PAINTED LADY. See *Pyrethrum*.

PAPAVER nudicaule. *Iceland Poppy.* Very graceful flowers ranging from white to scarlet. 1 ft. Blooms all summer.

P. orientale. *Oriental Poppy.* Common variety of the Poppy. Orange-scarlet flowers with black blotches at base of each petal.

P., *Apricot Queen.* Large; apricot.

P., *Beauty of Levermere.* Crimson with black blotch.

P., *Mrs. Perry.* Orange-apricot; very fine.

P., *Princess Victoria Louise.* Soft salmon-rose, shading to blush-rose.

P., *Royal Scarlet.* Brilliant scarlet; medium size; a most prolific bloomer. Any of the above Poppies, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100

PEA, PERENNIAL. See *Lathyrus*.

PENTSTEMON torreyi. *Torrey Pentstemon.* Spikes of bright scarlet flowers. 4 to 5 ft. June to Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Peonies

The varieties here listed include most of the new introductions, together with some of the old favorite sorts. The abbreviation in parentheses, following the variety name, refers to the originator—Cr., Crousse; Kel., Kelway; Cal., Calot; Lem., Lemoine; Des., Dessert; Miel, Miellez; Ros., Rosenfield; D. & M., Dessert and Mechlin; Del., Delache; Gr., Guerin. The figures immediately following the abbreviation indicate the year of introduction. The second set of figures (8.5 and so on) indicate the rating given the variety by the American Peony Society.

Albatre. (Cr., 1885.) 8.7. Large, compact white blooms, center petals faintly tinged pale lilac. 75 cts. each.

Albert Crousse. (Cr., 1893.) 8.6. Tall; late; free bloomer; rose-white, flecked with crimson. 75 cts. each.

Baroness Schroeder. (Kel., 1899.) 9.0. Very large, globular type; flesh white, fading to milk-white. \$3 each.

Comte de Horace Choiseul. Late; large; full; dark rich red. 75 cts. each

Couronne d'Or. (Cal., 1872.) Late; large, flat, full flower; pure white, showing yellow stamens around center petals. 75 cts. each.

Duchesse de Nemours. (Cal., 1856.) 8.1. Early to midseason; large,

full bloom; pure white; very free. 75 cts. each.

Herbaceous Plants for Special Situations

Perennials are the corner-stone of every garden. Not even the costliest novelties in the great group of annuals can approach the hardy plants in general usefulness. In plantings for color, for cutting, for borders, perennials reign supreme. A garden cannot have too many.

For Dry Spots

<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> , The Pearl
<i>Anthemis tinctoria</i>
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
<i>Aster</i> , Mauve Cushion
<i>Aster subcaeruleus</i>
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
<i>Linum perenne</i>
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>
<i>Lychnis haageana</i>
<i>Pentstemon barbatus</i>
<i>Phlox subulata</i>
<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>
<i>Sedum spectabile</i>
<i>Statice mauritanica</i>



Pentstemon



Peonies

Perennials Adapted to Rock-Garden Planting

Achillea tomentosa
 Alyssum saxatile compactum
 Arabis alpina
 Aster, Mauve Cushion
 Aster subcæruleus
 Campanula carpatica
 Campanula carpatica alba
 Campanula rotundifolia
 Cerastium tomentosum
 Dianthus deltoides
 Dicentra eximia
 Geum chiloense, Mrs. Bradshaw
 Heuchera americana
 Heuchera brizoides
 Iberis sempervirens
 Iris cristata
 Iris pumila
 Linum perenne
 Linum perenne album
 Myosotis scorpioides
 Papaver nudicaule
 Phlox amoena
 Phlox divaricata
 Phlox subulata
 Phlox subulata alba
 Phlox subulata, G. F. Wilson
 Primula veris
 Polemonium reptans
 Sedum acre
 Sedum lydium
 Sedum sarmentosum
 Sedum sexangulare
 Sedum spectabile
 Sedum stoloniferum coccineum
 Statice maritima splendens
 Vinca minor
 Viola cornuta
 Viola, Jersey Gem

PEONIES, continued

Edulis Superba. (Lem., 1824.) 7.6. Large, loose flower of bright mauve-pink. One of the earliest to bloom. 75 cts. each.
Emil Lemoine. (Cal., 1866.) Rich red, bomb-shaped bloom; midseason. 75 cts. each.
Eugenie Verdier. (Cal., 1864.) 8.6. Midseason; large, full, compact bloom; delicate hydrangea-pink; choice variety. \$1.50 each.
Felix Crousse. (Cr., 1881.) 8.4. Large; bright red; bomb shape; midseason. 75 cts. each.
Festiva Maxima. (Miel., 1851.) 9.3. Early; very tall; vigorous grower; very large and full blooms of pure white, center petals faintly flecked crimson. 75 cts. each.
Karl Rosenfield. (Ros., 1908.) 8.8. Brilliant dark crimson; good form and substance. One of the best reds. \$3 each.
Livingstone. (Cr., 1879.) 8.1. Late; free; lilac-rose, silvery sheen on ends of petals. 75 cts. each.
Marcelle Dessert. (Des., 1899.) 8.2. Milk-white, minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson. \$2 each.
Melaine Henry. (Gr., 1840.) Midseason; very full flower of light solferino-red fading to pink. 75 cts. each.
Mme. de Verneville. (Cr., 1885.) 7.9. Early to midseason; medium height; very free bloomer; pure white, center pale blush on opening. 50 cts. each.
Mons. Jules Elie. (Cr., 1888.) 9.2. Midseason; very large, full blooms of clear pink. \$1.50 each.
Mons. Martin Cahuzac. (Des., 1899.) 8.8. Medium-sized, semi-rose type; very dark purple-garnet; free bloomer. The darkest Peony in the trade. \$4 each.
Officinalis. Brilliant crimson. The common early flowering red Peony. 75 cts. each.
Rubra Triumphans. (Del., 1854.) Midseason; large; semi-double; dark crimson. 75 cts. each.
Sarah Bernhardt. (Lem., 1906.) 9.0. Flat, compact, semi-rose type bloom; uniform mauve-rose with silver tip; late. \$3 each.
Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. (Cal., 1867.) 7.6. Late; very full bloom; light pink with silvery sheen. 75 cts. each.
Suzette. (Des., 1911.) 8.0. Beautiful form and superb coloring—bengal-rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. \$2 each.

Single and Japanese Peonies

La Fiancée. Single. Early; very large; pure white. \$1 each.
Lemon Queen. Single. Broad white petals; center filled with sulphur-yellow stamens. \$1 each.
Mikado. Single. Late; rich crimson, showing an abundance of golden yellow stamens. One of the best single reds. \$1 each.
No. 28 (Kabata). Single. Wild-rose, edge of petals lighter, fading to lilac. Petals do not open out flat like most singles, but recurve. \$3 ea.
No. 10 (Sanbo-nishiki). Japanese. Guard petals opening solferino-red, fading to rosy pink at maturity; petaloïdes solferino-red with silver tippings; ideal Japanese form. \$3 each.
No. 42 (Kio-no-nami). Japanese. Guard petals lilac-rose, edges silver tipped; petaloïdes lilac-rose, tipped with silver. \$3 each.

SINGLE AND JAPANESE PEONIES, continued

No. 49 (*Akashigata*). Japanese. Guard petals mauve, silvery tipped; petaloïdes golden yellow. \$3 each.

No. 52 (*Fuji-no-mine*). Japanese. Guards pure white; petaloïdes creamy at tips and sulphur at base; very large. \$3 each.

No. 59 (*Hana-no-kagami*). Japanese. Guards rose-mauve; petaloïdes mauve, fringed yellow; midseason to late; medium size; free; odor good. \$3 each.

Phlox

Perfectly hardy, easy to make thrive, and producing gorgeous color effects. The following list has been selected from our large collection, as comprising the cream of the distinct colors.

All Phloxes 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10 of one variety, except where otherwise noted

Baron von Dedem. Blood-red, with salmon shadings.

B. Comte. Rich satiny amaranth; very effective.

Commander. New. Crimson-red with darker eye.

Elizabeth Campbell. Bright salmon-pink with lighter shadings and dark red eye. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Enchantress. New. Vivid salmon-pink with crimson eye; robust habit.

Europa. Snow-white with carmine eye.

Firebrand. New. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark eye. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Frau Anton Buchner. The finest pure white; very large flowers.

Gen. van Heutz. Bright salmon-red, with white eye.

Jules Sandeau. Very large flowers of pure pink.

Maid Marian. A new variety with soft lavender flowers.

Mia Ruys. Dwarf, not over 16 inches high. Large trusses of pure, waxy white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Mrs. Ethel Prichard. New. Large trusses of clear rose-mauve flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white; tall.

Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. New. Soft pink without eye; large flowers on long spikes.

Ornament. Very large, bright pink flowers.

Pantheon. Clear, deep carmine-pink.

Special French. Beautiful shade of clear pink.

Thor. Rich salmon-pink with crimson eye.

Phlox amoena. *Amœna Phlox.* Rich bright pink flowers. 4 to 6 in. April, May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P. divaricata. *Blue Phlox.* Very fragrant, lavender flowers during April and May; fine for massing. 10 to 12 in. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. divaricata laphami. An improved robust form of *P. divaricata*, with larger and darker flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. maculata hybrida alpha. A new variety secured by crossing the native *P. maculata* and some of the varieties of *P. decussata*. The color is soft amaranth-pink. The plants grow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and produce large panicles of bloom from June until late fall.

P. suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. Probably the earliest flowering of the hardy Phloxes, beginning to bloom in May and continuing until late October. Flower trusses pure white; plants about 2 feet high.

P. subulata. *Moss Phlox.* Forms low, flat masses of evergreen foliage with rose-pink flowers. 3 to 4 in. May. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P. subulata alba. *White Moss Phlox.* A white form of the above. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P. subulata lilacina. *Lilac Moss Phlox.* Lavender flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

P. subulata, G. F. Wilson. Soft lavender. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PHYSALIS franchetii. *Lantern Ground Cherry.* This is a very ornamental plant, producing bright orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruits often used for winter decorations.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. *Virginia False Dragonhead.* Large spikes of tubular-shaped flowers of delicate clear pink. 3 to 4 ft. July, Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

PINKS. See *Dianthus*.

PLANTAIN LILY. See *Hosta*.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. *Balloon Flower.* A very attractive plant, seldom seen in the garden but which should be planted more extensively. Mixed colors, White, Blue, and Lavender. 2 ft. June to Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

POLEMONIUM cæruleum. *Greek Valerian.* Fern-like foliage; terminal spikes of blue flowers with yellow anthers. A very good plant for the hardy border. 2 to 3 ft.

P. cæruleum album. *White Greek Valerian.* Similar habit to the above, but with pure white flowers.

POPPY. See *Papaver*.

PRIMROSE. See *Primula*.

PRIMULA veris Hybrids. *Cowslip Primrose.* For an early spring-flowering plant, there is nothing more beautiful than the hardy Primulas. They are quite hardy.

Perennials for Shady Spots

Aconitum fischeri
Aquilegia
Convallaria majalis
Dicentra eximia
Dicentra spectabilis
Digitalis purpurea
Filipendula hexapetala
Heuchera americana
Heuchera brizoides
Hosta
Lobelia cardinalis
Lychnis chalcedonica
Lysimachia nummularia
Lythrum roseum
Monarda didyma
Myosotis scorpioides
Platycodon grandiflorum
Polemonium cæruleum
Primula veris
Veronica spicata
Vinca minor
Viola cornuta Hybrids
Viola, Jersey Gem

For Moist or Marshy Spots

Aster novæ-angliae
Helenium autumnale
Hibiscus moscheutos
Iris kaempferi
Iris sibirica
Limonium latifolia
Lobelia cardinalis
Lythrum roseum
Myosotis scorpioides

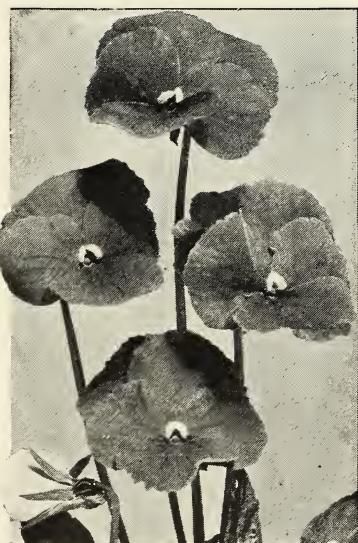


Hardy Phlox



Pyrethrum hybridum

We invite your attention to pages 39 and 40, where you will find a list of fruits for home-gardens. Apples, Pears, and Grapes, have a distinct place in home economics.



Viola cornuta

PYRETHRUM roseum. Painted Lady. A plant of easy culture, adapted to any soil. Flowers range in color from almost white to deep rose; very good for cutting.

RANUNCULUS repens. Creeping Buttercup. A free-growing, creeping plant with double yellow flowers. Good for the rockery. 1½ ft. June, July. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

ROCKCRESS. See *Arabis*.

ROSEMALLOW. See *Hibiscus*.

SAGE. See *Salvia*.

SALVIA azurea. Azure Sage. Produces slender, graceful spikes of light blue flowers during August and September. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. azurea grandiflora (pitcheri). Great Azure Sage. Similar to the preceding, but with rich, deep blue flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

SEA LAVENDER. See *Limonium*.

SEDUM acre. Goldmoss. Low tufts spreading over the ground. Flowers yellow. Fine for rockery. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

S. lydium. Lydium Stonecrop. Low-growing variety, valuable for open, sunny situations. Leaves turn red in the autumn. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

S. sexangulare. Hexagon Stonecrop. Similar to *S. acre*, but the leaves and whole plant is smaller. Valuable for carpeting dry places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

S. spectabile. Showy Stonecrop. An upright plant with heavy glaucous foliage and large heads of rose-colored flowers. 1½ ft. Aug., Sept.

S. stoloniferum coccineum. Scarlet Running Stonecrop. Desirable trailing variety having pink flowers. The foliage turns a deep bronze during the winter. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

SHASTA DAISY. See *Chrysanthemum maximum*.

SIDALCEA, Rosy Gem. Erect-growing plants, producing their pretty, bright rose-colored flowers during June and July. 2 to 3 ft.

SNEEZEWEED. See *Helenium*.

SNEEZEWORT. See *Achillea*.

SNOW-IN-SUMMER. See *Cerastium*.

SPEEDWELL. See *Veronica*.

STACHYS lanata. Woolly Betony. Valuable for its very pearly, velvety foliage and ruby-red flowers on spikes. 1 to 1½ ft. July, Aug.

S. officinalis. Common Betony. An attractive plant with shell-pink flowers. 1 ft. June.

STATICE mauritanica. Algerian Thrift. An attractive, dwarf plant, forming evergreen tufts of bright green foliage and producing an abundance of small pink flowers. A useful plant for the rockery. 9 to 12 in. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

STOKESIA laevis. Stokesia. A very beautiful, late-flowering plant with lavender-blue flowers. 1 to 2 ft.

S. laevis alba. White Stokesia. A white form of the above.

STONECROP. See *Sedum*.

SUNDROPS. See *Œnothera*.

SWEET WILLIAM. See *Dianthus barbatus*.

THRIFT. See *Statice*.

TIGER LILY. See *Lilium tigrinum*.

TORCH LILY. See *Kniphofia*.

TROLLIUS europaeus. Common Globe Flower. Large lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers. Should be planted in a shady location. 12 to 18 in. May, June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

TURK'S-CAP LILY. See *Lilium superbum*.

ULMARIA. See *Filipendula*.

VALERIANA officinalis. Common Valerian. Showy heads of rose-tinted flowers. 3 to 4 ft. June, July.

VERONICA incana. Woolly Speedwell. Bright silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst-blue flowers; July and August. 1 ft.

V. longifolia subsessilis. Clump Speedwell. Large, dense spikes of deep blue flowers from July to September. 2 to 3 ft.

V. spicata rosea. Long spikes of rose-colored flowers. 2 ft. June, July.

VINCA MINOR. See Evergreen Shrubs.

VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansy. One of the best plants for a low border. Blooms from May until October. Golden Yellow, Purple Queen, Rose Queen, and White Perfection. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

V. Jersey Gem. New. Possesses the dwarf habit and continuity of blooming of the true horned *Viola* (*V. cornuta*). Color is pure, rich violet; slightly perfumed. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Strong, field-grown plants of above, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10,
\$18 per 100, except where otherwise noted



Hybrid Tea and Everblooming Roses

While this class of Roses may not be quite so strong in growth as the Hybrid Perpetuals, the extreme freedom of bloom amply repays the grower for any extra care that the plants may demand. In our New England winters, the plants should be heavily mulched with leaves, straw or litter, or otherwise protected against extreme cold. The Hybrid Tea Roses are obtained by crossing Hybrid Perpetuals with the tender Tea Roses. In color, texture and fragrance, the blooms retain all of the qualities of the Tea Roses, while the plants have in a large degree the growing characteristics of the Hybrid Perpetuals.

Any of the following Roses, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Columbia. A large Rose with long, stiff stems and of lively, bright pink color, deepening as it opens.

Duchess of Wellington. Long-pointed buds of golden orange, slowly opening to saffron-yellow blooms.

Edward Mawley. The large, bright crimson flower develops from long buds and shows its greatest beauty when about half open.

Golden Emblem. Intensely yellow buds and blooms; superb form.

Golden Ophelia. A seedling of Ophelia, possessing many of its characteristics; golden yellow center, paling slightly at outer petals.

Gruss an Teplitz. Brightest scarlet-crimson and flowering profusely.

Hadley. Buds well formed; flowers large, rich, crimson-red retaining its color in all seasons; delicate fragrance.

Hoosier Beauty. Splendid dark red blooms; very fragrant.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Large carmine buds, opening to a deep carmine-pink bloom, with reflex petals showing an inner surface of silvery rose.

Kaisserin Auguste Viktoria. Creamy white flowers of splendid substance.

Killarney. Long-pointed buds and large, bright, sparkling pink flowers.

La France. Bright, satiny pink with silvery reflex; especially noted for its fragrance.

Lady Alice Stanley. Very large, full, fragrant; outside of petals coral-rose, inside flesh-pink.

Laurent Carle. Deep carmine-crimson; large; very free.

Los Angeles. Large, pointed buds which open full; luminous flame-pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at base.

Mme. Butterfly. Light pink buds and flowers, tinted with gold near the base of the petals, of exquisite shape and richly perfumed.

Mme. Caroline Testout. One of the hardy reliable varieties; satiny rose shaded lighter toward outer edge of petals.

Mme. Edouard Herriot (Daily Mail). The buds are a beautiful deep coral-red and orange which changes to orange-pink and salmon.

Some Hints About Growing Garden Roses

First, let us say that all our Roses are grown in the open field, which develops sturdy plants and a good root system. All plants are carefully wrapped, with roots protected from air. With such plants the first step is taken in successful Rose-culture.

There is no trick in growing Roses. The pictures on the following pages show very clearly the methods of planting. If possible, the bed should be prepared a month or two before the plants are received, working in some well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer, but do not let the fertilizer come in contact with the roots.

Fig. 1 shows the hole properly dug, with ample space to spread out the roots. The plant should be set about 3 inches below the point of budding, which is shown by the knot on the stem.

Fig. 2 shows how all broken or damaged roots should be cut off; then the plants are ready to be set.

Fig. 3. You will note here that the roots are carefully spread, as nearly as they grew in the field.

Fig. 4. The soil should be worked around the roots until they are completely covered. Then gradually firm the soil with a small tamper or by treading with the feet. Continue this until the hole is nearly full, finishing with loose soil on the top. A liberal supply of water should be poured in as the hole is filled, especi-

ally so if the plants are set in a dry time.

Fig. 5. Usually Rose plants are pruned before packing. In any event, the shoots should be cut back to about 6 inches, removing all weak stems.

Rose Enemies. Mildew on the foliage can be controlled by dusting with dry sulphur, or spraying with a solution of baking soda, one teaspoonful to a quart of water.

Black-spot is controlled by dusting with a special dusting sulphur, or spraying with Bordeaux Mixture.

Green lice on tips of canes and buds may be destroyed by spraying with Black-leaf 40 or other nicotine preparations.

Striped beetles, or Rose bugs, are controlled by Melrosine, or by picking and dropping into a mixture of kerosene and water.



Fig. 1. Spread the roots



Hardy Climbing Rose, Dr. W. Van Fleet

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Center Indian-yellow, with edge of primrose; medium-sized flowers; free and full.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. Yellowish copper buds opening to nearly single, upper blooms of bronze-pink and apricot. **Ophelia.** Creamy white and pale pink blooms, with a glint of golden yellow in the fold of the petals.

Pharisaer. Graceful buds, developing into double blooms of white and rose-pink shaded with silvery salmon.

Radiance. Bright rose-pink buds, opening to well-formed flowers with lighter tints on the inside of the petals.

Red Radiance. A deep, rose-red sport of Radiance, with all the magnificent qualities of the parent.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Fine buds of fadeless yellow, paling somewhat toward the edge, produced on long, stiff stems, beautiful when half open.

White Killarney. A sport from Killarney. It is pure white in color, long in bud, and of fine form.

William F. Dreer. A beautiful Rose in all stages of development but at its best in the half-expanded flower; color golden fawn and orange-pink; moderately fragrant.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Any of the following Hardy Climbing Roses, 75 cts. each,
\$6 for 10, except where otherwise noted

American Pillar. Single flowers, borne in immense trusses; crimson-pink, approaching carmine, white at center, and golden yellow stamens.

Bess Lovett. Large, fragrant flowers of light crimson-red. Clearer color than Climbing American Beauty and superior to that variety.

Climbing American Beauty. Heavy, strong grower; very hardy; large flowers of brilliant carmine.

Dorothy Perkins. Very double, clear shell-pink flowers, borne in clusters of ten to twenty.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Large, perfect blooms with petals beautifully undulated and cupped; delicate shade of light flesh-pink on the outer surface, slightly deeper in the center.

Emily Gray. Long, tapering golden yellow buds, opening to semi-double flowers of large size and delightful buff-yellow color.

Excelsa. Intense crimson, with the edges of petals a little lighter. Very similar to Crimson Rambler, but much superior.

Gardenia. Yellow buds and creamy flowers, with rich yellow centers.

Glenn Dale. New. Buds large; semi-double, long-pointed flowers; lemon color. \$1.50.

Mary Lovett. Pure waxy white, sweetly scented flowers, borne singly and in sprays.

Mary Wallace. Large, glossy foliage; flowers large, well-formed, semi-double, bright pink illuminated with shining gold; free blooming.



Fig. 2. Clip all broken roots

Paul's Scarlet Climber. The most brilliant Climbing Rose known. Large, semi-double flowers of clear, vivid, shining scarlet which remain in good condition unusually long on the plants. The flowers never turn blue but retain their intense coloring until the petals fall.

Silver Moon. Large, fragrant, creamy white, nearly single flowers, showing an abundance of yellow stamens; borne in clusters on long stems.

Tausendschön. Charming; strong grower without thorns. Large clusters from creamy white to bright pink all in the same cluster.

White Dorothy. Same as Dorothy Perkins, except that color is white.

Hybrid Perpetual and Miscellaneous Roses

These were the old garden favorites before the vogue of the Hybrid Teas. During June and July they make a magnificent display.

Any of the following Hybrid Perpetual Roses, strong, 2-yr., field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Anna de Diesbach. Carmine—beautiful shade; very large.

Clio. Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh-white, shaded in the center with rosy pink.

Frau Karl Druschi. Very large, beautiful, pure white flowers. One of the best white Hybrid Perpetuals.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective.

Georg Arends. A seedling of Frau Karl Druschi with the same free-blooming qualities but of delicate rose-pink color.

Harison's Yellow. Golden yellow, medium-sized semi-double flowers. A free bloomer.

Juliet. Golden buds, opening to a full bloom of glowing pink, splashed with old-gold on outside petals.

Magna Charta. Full, globular pink blooms, suffused with carmine.

Marshall P. Wilder. Extra-large, full, crimson flowers.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink blooms on strong stems.

Paul Neyron. Immense deep rose-pink blooms; by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Persian Yellow. Small, bright yellow, nearly full flowers.

Soleil d'Or. Reddish gold, shaded with orange.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red—a very effective color.



Fig. 3. Ready for the fine soil



Fig. 4. Make the soil firm



Fig. 5. Be sure the top is cut

Rose Species for Mass Planting

Under this subdivision are included species of Roses that are admirably adapted for large masses and for growing in shrubbery borders.

Any of the following Roses, strong, 2-yr., field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100, except where noted

Rosa rugosa. Has long, slender, and spreading branches which are covered with fragrant, single flowers of a pleasing shade of soft yellow. Makes a symmetrical bush about 6 feet high when fully developed and is valuable for the shrub border. \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10.

R. lucida alba. Dwarf; native; attractive pure white. Foliage beautiful in autumn; yellow branches, effective in winter.

R. rugosa. Beautiful rosy red; large berries of a rich orange-red.

R. rugosa alba. Single pure white flowers, highly scented. A splendid shrub-like Rose.

F. J. Grootendorst. Hybrid Rugosa. Small, fringed flowers of bright orange-red, produced in clusters freely throughout the whole growing season; vigorous.

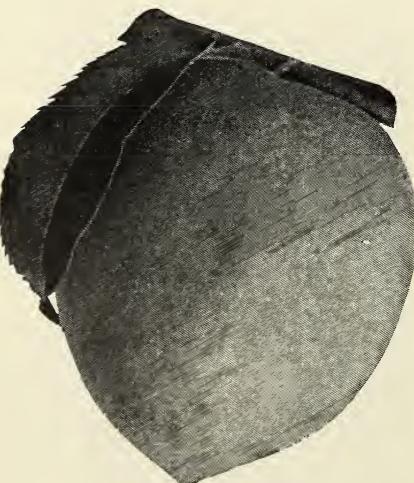
R. spinosissima altaica. Single pure white flowers followed by attractive black fruits. Dainty foliage.

R. wichuraiana. This species is especially adapted as a ground-cover where other Roses are not likely to succeed. The flowers are borne freely in late spring or early summer and the plants continue to bloom for three to four weeks.



Peaches That Fit Home-Gardens

Most garden plots have room for a dozen or more trees, and few indeed are the home grounds where three or four Peach trees cannot be used to advantage. Caring for the trees takes but little time—cultivation in early spring, about three sprayings, and two or three hunts



Elberta Peach

Fruit Department

Apples

5 to 6 feet, selected, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

EARLY

Red Astrachan. Large; deep crimson. A favorite cooking Apple.
Sweet Bough. Large; yellow; sweet, tender and juicy.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow; subacid; early bearer.

MIDSEASON

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious.
Gravenstein. Large; striped; fine quality.
McIntosh. Medium; deepest crimson; finest quality.

LATE

Baldwin. Large; bright red; very productive.
Delicious. Large; bright red; highest quality.
King. Unusually large; red; productive.
Northern Spy. Medium to large; red striped; excellent flavor.
R. I. Greening. Fruit rather acid; excellent flavor.
Roxbury Russet. Medium size; crisp, juicy, long keeper.

Crabapples

Prices same as Apples

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson.
Transcendent. Yellow, striped with red.

Cherries

All Cherries, 4 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

OXHEART OR SWEET VARIETIES

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black.
Governor Wood. Large; nearly white, with red cheek.
Windsor. Large; dark red.

DUKE OR TART VARIETIES

Dyehouse. Large; red; fine flavor. Early.
Montmorency. Large; red; very productive. Late.
Richmond. Dark red; tart flavor. Midseason.

Peaches

4 to 5 feet, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

Belle (Belle of Georgia). Very large; flesh white. Midseason.
Early Crawford. Fruit large; flesh deep yellow. Midseason.
Elberta. Large; flesh yellow; delicious flavor. Midseason.
Mountain Rose. Large; flesh white. Early.

Plums

5 to 6 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Abundance. Amber; flesh yellow, sweet; productive. September.
Burbank. Cherry-red. An abundant bearer. September.
Lombard. Violet-red; flesh yellow. September.
Red June. Purplish red; flesh yellow. August.
Shropshire. Medium; dark purple; very productive. September.
Yellow Egg. Large; yellow; excellent for cooking. August.

Pears

5 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

EARLY

Bartlett. Buttery; very juicy and highly flavored.
Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellow, flushed red on sunny side.

MIDSEASON

Seckel. Small; yellowish brown; flesh very fine-grained, sweet.
Sheldon. Greenish russet; melting, juicy, with a rich flavor.

LATE

Bosc. The best of the winter varieties; russet; extra large.

Quinces

3 to 4 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Orange. Large; round; bright golden yellow.
Champion. Fruit larger than the Orange.

Grapes

2-yr., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, except where otherwise noted

Agawam. (Red.) Early. Fine quality; sweet.
Brighton. (Red.) Early. Bunches large; fine quality.
Caco. Secured by crossing Catawba and Concord. The berries are red overlaid with amber. Rich flavor. 2-yr., \$1 each.
Concord. (Black.) Fine market leader, with large berries.
Diamond. (White.) A seedling of Concord but ripens earlier.
Moore's Early. (Black.) Early. Sweet and luscious.
Niagara. (White.) Clusters are large and compact; thin skin.
Worden. (Black.) Seedling of Concord, of better flavor and earlier.

Raspberries

\$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100

Columbian. (Purple.) Very large; very productive.
Cuthbert. (Red.) A reliable variety; hardy and productive.
Plum Farmer. (Black.) Large and very sweet.
Ranere (St. Regis). (Everbearing.) Red; very sweet and rich; excellent quality.

Blackberries

\$1.25 for 10, \$8 per 100

Eldorado. Large size; fine flavor; very hardy.
Snyder. Medium size; very hardy; enormously productive.

Strawberries

Layers, \$3 per 100

Belt. Early to midseason. Highest quality.
Big Joe. Midseason. Large berries of highest quality.
Early Jersey Giant. The best early variety; large; fine quality.
Gandy. Late. Large firm berries.
Klondyke. Early. Fine quality.
Progressive. The most popular of the everbearing varieties.

Asparagus

Giant Argenteuil. Palmetto. Each variety, 2-yr., \$3 per 100.

Mary Washington. An extra-fine new variety for home or market. Rustproof; rapid-growing. Stalks 1 to 2 inches in diameter. 2-yr., \$4 per 100.

Rhubarb

25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

Peat Moss

For top-dressing lawns, mulching rose-beds, perennial borders, rhododendron and evergreen plantings, and conditioning the soil, use granulated Peat Moss. It is our virgin peat, odorless, easy and clean to handle, and does not deteriorate if not used. The best and cheapest method for keeping soil loose and friable and supplying the necessary natural organic matter. As a mulch, it saves labor in cultivating, as it discourages weeds and conserves the moisture. Large bale (about 180 lbs.), sufficient to cover 240 sq. ft. one inch in depth, \$4 f.o.b. New Haven.

Pulverized Sheep Manure

An efficient fertilizer to use on lawns, in the garden, the perennial border, shrubbery, hedges and rose-beds. It is safe and dependable. A natural plant-food and not a chemical stimulant.

For lawns use 8 to 10 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

For rose-beds and perennial borders use 10 to 12 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

For shrubbery and small trees use 1 to 2 lbs. per plant, depending on size. 10 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1, 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.

Ground Bone

This is one of the best fertilizers for gardens, lawns, shrubs, roses, and trees. It is perfectly harmless and can be used with safety in any quantity desired. The plant-food in ground bone is not immediately available, so its benefits extend over a longer period than other fertilizers.

For lawns use 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

For roses, shrubs, and small fruits use two handfuls around each plant and spade in. 10 lbs. 60 cts., 25 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$4.

Peaches That Fit Home-Gardens, continued

for borers is about all that is needed.

So great are the number of varieties and so wide the difference in the time of ripening that it is possible to have Peaches from late July until October in normal seasons. This is a good point to remember when ordering trees; be sure to select varieties which ripen at different times, then you will have Peaches available for several months.

Some Real Planting Pointers

Fruit-growers who use good judgment in selecting orchard locations and in protecting the same, are more fortunate than others who have given the matter no attention. Trees planted on a north and east slope bloom later than those growing on a south and west exposure where the sun heats the soil and air early in the day and maintains a high temperature until evening. A shelter belt of trees on the south and west of an orchard has much the same effect on the matter of controlling the growth of vegetation early in the spring, also sun-scald that always destroys many trees in the orchard.

Give the fruit-garden and orchard as good care in spring and summer as you would if it were bearing a profitable crop. Cultivate where necessary, and, in every instance, keep the weeds and grass under control. A neglected fruit-garden or orchard is a menace rather than a benefit to any farmstead.—A. K. BUSH.

Lawn Grass Seeds

YALE VELVET LAWN MIXTURE

This special mixture produces beautiful and permanent lawns. It is made from our own formula, and is composed of grasses which will produce a turf which retains its rich green color throughout the summer and fall. 2 lbs. \$1.20, 5 lbs. \$2.90, 10 lbs. \$5.75, 20 lbs. \$11. Postpaid to the third zone.

QUINNIPIAC LAWN SEED

This popular low priced mixture is well suited to various soil conditions, and is valuable for lawns subject to hard wear. 2 lbs. 80 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.90, 10 lbs. \$3.75, 20 lbs. \$7. Postpaid to the third zone.

WOODMONT SHADY MIXTURE

The grasses used in making this special mixture are those adapted only for growing in the shade, and blend well with our Yale Velvet Mixture. 2 lbs. \$1.50, 5 lbs. \$3.65, 10 lbs. \$7.25, 20 lbs. \$14. Postpaid to the third zone.

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Important to Purchasers

Order Early. We aim to fill all orders as soon as received, but during the rush season, from April 1 to May 20, delays are unavoidable. This congestion can be largely overcome if you will coöperate by placing your order early. It will enable us to plan for the spring rush and give prompt service.

All Orders are accepted subject to the following terms and conditions of sale:

Prices in this catalogue cancel all those given in previous price-lists and quotations, and are subject to change without notice.

Stock Personally Selected at our nurseries will be charged for according to the value of the plant chosen, irrespective of the prices published in this catalogue.

Quantity. One to 4 plants of any one size and variety will be furnished at the each rate. Five to 24 plants of any one size and variety will be furnished at the 10 rate.

Twenty-five or more plants of any one size and variety will be furnished at the 100 rate.

Two hundred-fifty or more plants of any one size and variety will be furnished at the 1,000 rate.

Terms. **Cash with Order** or satisfactory references from unknown customers. All accounts are due and payable thirty days after date of invoice, and no credit will be extended after the due date, except by special agreement.

Guarantee. All goods are guaranteed to reach you in good condition; mistakes, if made, will be promptly rectified. Accept shipment and examine and notify us at once should there be any errors. We do not guarantee continued growth as trees, shrubs, and plants are living organisms which breathe, drink, and feed, and are liable to attacks of disease and insects. It is, therefore, impossible for us to guarantee growth or to be responsible for stock after delivery to our customers in good condition.

NON-WARRANTY. While we hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, or refund the amount paid, we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any nursery stock, seeds, bulbs or plants we sell.

(Signed) **THE ELM CITY NURSERY CO.**
Woodmont Nurseries, Inc.

Claims. No complaints will be considered that are not made within five days after receipt of stock.

Packing and Shipping. No charge is made for packing on any stock purchased at the prices published in this catalogue, or for delivery to local freight or express companies, from which points our responsibility ceases. Claims for damage or delay for Goods in Transit must be made to the transportation company delivering the goods.

Delivery. Auto-truck delivery within a range of 75 to 100 miles from our nurseries is quite economical, providing the order is of sufficient size to make a truck-load. Charges are made according to the size of the truck and the distance traveled.

No charge is made for local auto-truck delivery within 10 miles of our nurseries at Woodmont, except when special trips are requested.



The ELM CITY NURSERY COMPANY

WOODMONT NURSERIES, Inc.

Office and Sales Ground at Nurseries near Woodmont Railroad Station

New Haven, Connecticut

P. O. BOX 1588

NEW HAVEN AND MILFORD TELEPHONES

